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S P E E C H

OF THE

HON. R. HARDCOURT,

MEMBER OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

DELIVERED ON THE SIXTH DAY OF MARCH,

1894,

IN THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE PROVINCE OF
ONTARIO, ON MOVING THE HOUSE INTO
COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

TORONTO.

WARWICK BROS. & RUTTER, PRINTERS, &c., 68 AND 70 FRONT ST. WEST.
1894.



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1894 ,

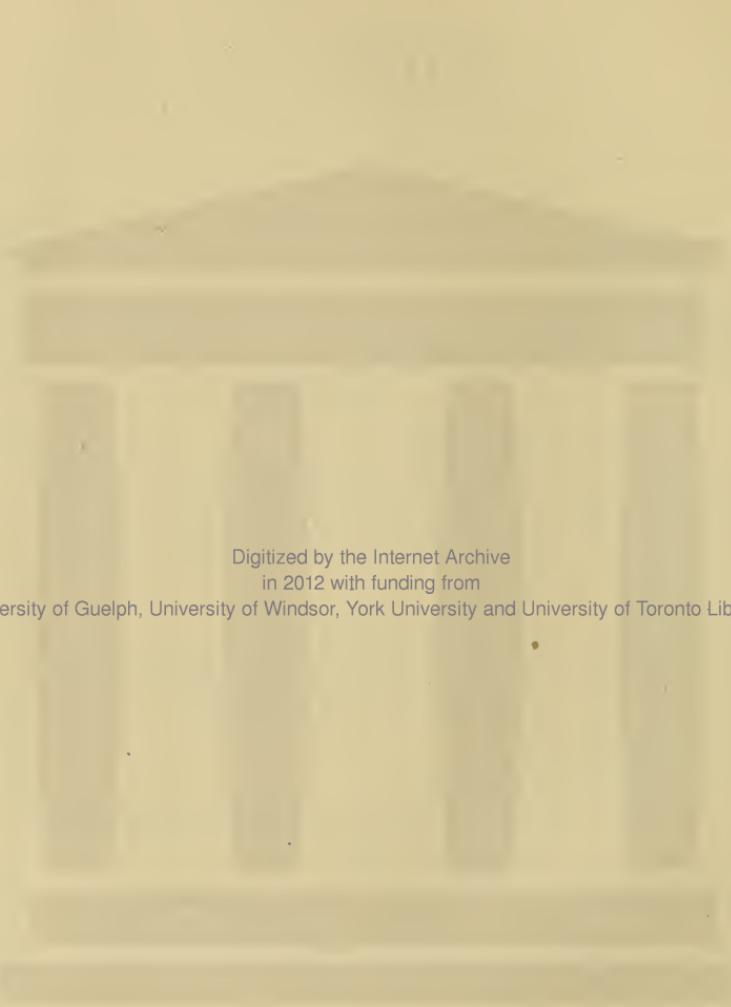
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FINANCIAL STATEMENT

OF

HON. R. HARDCOURT.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,

TORONTO, 6th March, 1894.

It is my duty once more, Mr. Speaker, before moving that you do leave the Chair in order that the House may go into Committee of Supply, to give some explanations, more or less minute, of the somewhat varied financial transactions of the Province for the year 1893. At the same time I propose, with the approval of the House, to speak in a general way of our revenues and expenditures of previous years, and, before closing, to make a hurried reference to our prospective revenues and expenditures. The whole subject, Mr. Speaker, has been so exhaustively dealt with from year to year, so frequently and so ably discussed from every point of view, that I cannot even hope to present it in any new light or to point out any object of interest hitherto unnoticed. I promise, Mr. Speaker, not to detain the House as long as I have done on one or two similar occasions. At the same time I hope that not a few honorable members, whether supporting or opposing the Government, will, as always heretofore, take part in the discussion, and give to the House fully and unreservedly the benefit of their criticisms and suggestions. I invite, beforehand, exhaustive discussion, full inquiry, and minute investigation. It has always been found convenient, and I will

therefore follow the usual practice on this occasion, to speak in the first place of the receipts of the past year.

RECEIPTS, 1893.

SUBSIDY.....	\$1,116,872 80
SPECIFIC GRANT.....	80,000 00
	————— \$1,196,872 80
INTEREST ON CAPITAL HELD, AND DEBTS DUE BY THE DOMINION TO ONTARIO	300,000 00
INTEREST ON INVESTMENTS	79,896 79
	————— 379,896 79
DOMINION BONDS	200,000 00

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT:—

Crown Lands	32,249 39
Railway Lands.....	823 05
Clergy Lands	5,079 06
Common School Lands	10,472 14
Grammar School Lands.....	971 54
Rent <i>re</i> Lands	15,568 69
Woods and Forests.....	1,757,005 46
Miscellaneous	1,320 43
Refunds	61 11
	————— 1,823,550 87
ALGOMA TAXES	2,560 07
LAW STAMPS.....	84,246 10
LICENSES	294,516 72
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT	47,640 78

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS' REVENUE:—

Toronto Lunatic Asylum	37,045 54
London "	15,151 74
Hamilton "	15,478 14
Kingston "	5,172 99
Orilla "	2,621 90
Mimico "	916 83
Reformatory for Females.....	2,826 73
" Boys.....	532 75
Deaf and Dumb Institute.....	50 00
Institution for the Blind.....	50 00
	————— 79,846 62

CASUAL REVENUE :—

Provincial Secretary's Department.....	\$12,803 42
Provincial Registrar's Branch.....	167 75
Registrar-General's Branch.....	156 32
Fines, etc.....	4,316 35
Surrogate Court Fees.....	1,361 50
Division " "	6,855 37
Insurance Companies' Fees	690 00
" " Assessments.....	2,999 99
" Corporations' Act.....	14,453 36
Land Titles Office.	2,329 78
Offices of Local Masters.....	1,214 82
Official Gazette	8,648 36
Private Bills.....	4,342 29
Statutes, etc.....	1,383 75
Succession Act.....	45,507 42
Removal of Patients	6,033 16
Shooting Licenses.....	1,675 00
Shorthand Reporters' Fund.....	44 14
Refunds	504 67
Incidentals	1,976 00

	\$117,463 45
MERCER REFORMATORY—CAPITAL ACCOUNT. Refunds <i>re</i> Expendit're	215 00
NIPISSING DISTRICT " " "	1,000 00
PARRY SOUND " " "	59 80
NEW PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS " " "	20 75
SALE OF ASYLUM LANDS	1,000 00
DRAINAGE WORKS ASSESSMENTS	10,766 58

DRAINAGE DEBENTURES	\$4,239,656 33
" " (TITLE).....	44,385 58

	\$4,291,914 01

Honorable members will notice, I am sure, with satisfaction that our total receipts for 1893 amounted to \$4,291,914. This amount includes, it will be seen, an item of \$200,000, representing Dominion bonds, which has regularly appeared in our schedule of assets as one of our investments during recent years. These bonds matured early in 1893, and the Dominion Government promptly paid them at date of maturity. Excluding these bonds, as well as all payments received during the year, to the amount of \$52,257 on account of the drainage debentures we hold representing loans made by us to the municipalities, our total

receipts for 1893 were \$4,039,657. It has not been customary to take into consideration in our estimate of the year's receipts these payments made on account of drainage debentures. We are constantly loaning to the municipalities on the security of their debentures for drainage purposes, and we are constantly in receipt of payments made by the municipalities on account of these loans.

For example, we made fresh loans in 1893 to the amount of \$62,495, and we received \$52,257 on account of loans previously made. I estimated last season that our revenue for 1893 would amount to \$4,030,572. We actually received \$95,466 over and above this estimate. This, we will all concede, is a very satisfactory result. The first item of receipts, that of our subsidy and specific grant, remains, of course, at the same figure from year to year.

INTEREST RECEIPTS.

The next item, that of interest received from the Dominion, may require a brief explanation. If honorable members will refer to the schedule of receipts appended to my last financial statement, they will observe in the column reserved for interest receipts, that from 1868 to 1883 inclusive, a period of fifteen years, these receipts are stated to be exactly the same in amount each year, viz., \$136,696, or \$68,348 for each half year. This amount represents interest at the rate of 5 per cent. on the various sums then held and still held by the Dominion in trust for Ontario. It was not until July, 1873, however, that a remittance was sent to us specifically as a half-year's interest. From July 1st, 1873, up to and including July 1st, 1888, the Dominion remitted to us each half year as interest on trust funds \$68,348. This amount is made up of three sums, viz., interest on Upper Canada Building Fund, \$33,809; interest on Upper Canada Grammar School Fund, \$7,819; interest on Common School Fund, \$23,719. The interest on the Common School Fund was subject to variation, since the amount of it depended on our population relative to that of Quebec. Our share increases each decade, and the amount I have named is that which it yielded under

the census of 1871. From 1873 to 1884, therefore, these payments of interest, fixed and definite in number, were specifically made to us half yearly as interest on what we call our trust funds. Prior to 1873 the payments, although the same in amount, were not specifically made as interest. They came in a lump sum with the subsidy. These interest receipts, as will be noticed, were increased in 1884. That is the year in which, by virtue of the Dominion Act, 47 Vict., chap. 4, there was placed to the credit of Ontario the capitalized sum of \$2,848,289. I will remind the House briefly why this credit was given to us, and how the amount was arrived at. At Confederation the Dominion assumed the debts of the late Province of Canada, to the amount of \$62,500,000. In other words each of the Provinces by the terms of Confederation was allowed to enter the union, taking with it a certain amount of debt. It was provided further by statute that the excess of debt over this \$62,500,000 should be divided between Ontario and Quebec, that these Provinces should pay interest on this excess, and that this interest should be deducted half yearly from their subsidy and specific grant. On 1st January, 1868, and each succeeding half year up to 1st January, 1873, the Dominion charged the interest on the whole of the excess of debt jointly against Ontario and Quebec without attempting division. In 1873 an Act was passed relieving the Provinces of the excess of debt as then ascertained, \$10,506,088, so that on the 1st of July, 1873, for the first time we received our subsidy and specific grant in full and free from any deductions for interest on excess of debt. This Act of 1873 readjusted and increased the subsidies payable under the B. N. A. Act, but the increase dated only from the 1st of July, 1873. The Act of 1884, deals with an increase to the subsidy, and presumably was to restore to us the deductions from subsidy which we would have received if the increase had dated from the 1st of July, 1867, instead of from 1st of July, 1873. These deductions from subsidy as capitalized by the Act, the Act declares shall be deemed "capital owing to the said

Provinces respectively, bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum, which interest shall be payable to them as part of their yearly subsidies." In 1884, then, for the first time, we received interest on this capitalized sum of \$2,848,289, amounting to \$71,207 each half year, which was paid to us along with the other specific payments of interest on the trust funds up to July 1, 1888.

On 1st January, 1889, the Dominion Government, in order to carry out the agreement of October, 1888, to which I will more fully refer hereafter, remitted to us specifically the subsidy of \$598,436, and also a payment of \$130,000 "on account of pending settlement of accounts." Since January 1, 1889, the Dominion Government ceased making specific payments of interest, and instead, have each half year sent us round sums as payments on account.

We received in 1893 as interest on our investments \$79,897, and this is our largest receipt under this head for several years past. Of this amount the main items are \$18,272, which represents a year's interest on the drainage debentures we hold, and \$55,444 received from the banks as interest on sums specially deposited with them from time to time. In other words, our cash investments brought us in during 1893 \$217 a day by way of interest, while the interest paid us by the banks alone represents 4 per cent. on a capital investment of \$1,400,000.

From the Crown Lands Department we received last year \$1,823,550. This is \$23,550 in excess of my estimate. From the woods and forests branch alone we received \$1,757,005. From our public institutions we received \$79,846, exclusive of all receipts from the Central Prison, to which I will make special reference. From these institutions, omitting the Prison, we expected to receive \$78,700, so that our actual receipt is slightly in excess of our estimate. Detailed particulars of all the operations at the Central Prison for 1893 will be found in the report of the Inspector of Prisons. Honorable members will notice that, in addition to the details

given in this report, there is appended for the first time to the public accounts of the year an abstract of the receipts and expenditures of the Prison. The new binder twine industry, which commenced operations in March last, and other new and important features in connection with the Prison industries, will warrant the Provincial Secretary in giving at an early date fullest explanations.

We received from the Education Department \$47,640. Our estimate was \$45,000. These receipts are made up of, for the most part, fees received from students attending our Normal Schools, and fees paid by the candidates at the departmental examinations. Normal School students paid last year \$16,873, and departmental examination candidates \$24,093. The students attending the School of Pedagogy paid \$1,835, and those attending the School of Practical Science \$2,510. We received from law stamps \$84,246, or nearly \$6,000 under our estimate. In 1892 we received \$91,617, and in 1890 \$90,349. On the other hand, the receipts for 1889 and 1891 are very similar in amount to the receipts of last year.

RECEIPTS FOR LICENSES.

We received from liquor licenses in 1893 \$294,517, being \$240 less than our receipts of last year. In 1889 there was issued 3,560 licenses ; in 1890, 3,523 ; in 1891, 3,414 ; in 1892, 3,369 ; in 1893, 3,195 ; a falling off in four years of 365 licenses. In 1875 there was granted one license to each 275 of our population. In 1893 we granted one license to each 633 of our population. According to the latest returns there is one license to every 150 of the population of the State of New York, one to every 246 in Illinois, one to every 248 in Ohio, one to every 294 in Indiana, and one to every 300 in Michigan. With this steady and rapid reduction in the number of licenses, with hotels possessing much better accommodations than formerly, with a complete separation of groceries

from liquor shops, with sales to minors prohibited, with numerous other restrictions, each of them making for sobriety, we can, I think, reasonably claim that our license laws have brought about a marked and business-like abatement of the evils of the liquor traffic. The Province received for its own use as revenue from licenses (I am speaking of the calendar year) in 1889, \$302,734 ; in 1890, \$312,007 ; in 1891, \$298,184 ; in 1892, \$294,758 ; in 1893, \$294,517 ; and gave back to the municipalities in the same years, viz., in 1889, \$297,353 ; in 1890, \$294,968 ; in 1891, \$289,487 ; in 1892, \$289,977 ; in 1893, \$287,649. It will be remembered that Municipal Councils may by by-laws, and without asking the assent of the electors, require a larger duty to be paid for tavern and shop licenses, and retain for their own use the revenue thus derived. They cannot, however, exact a duty, which, added to the statutory duty, will exceed \$200, unless the by-law has been approved of by the electors. Only in 318 out of 808 municipalities have the Councils passed by-laws increasing the duties, and in only six of them throughout the whole Province were the fees increased beyond this limit of \$200. These six were Brockville, Port Hope, Bowmanville, Chatham, Sudbury and Rat Portage. We have in all 808 municipalities in the Province. In 528 of them there is not a single shop license, and in 185 of them, nearly one-fourth of the whole number, there is no license granted of any kind whatever. Since September, 1890, local option by-laws have been carried in 28 municipalities and defeated in 12. In 15 municipalities where these by-laws were carried, they were afterwards set aside by the courts. At present local option prevails in only 12 municipalities, in which formerly 28 licenses were issued. In the Province of Quebec the receipts from licenses are very much larger, (more than twice as much, in fact,) than they are in Ontario. The Quebec Government received from licenses in 1890-1, \$586,206 ; in 1891-2, \$607,989 ; in 1892-3, \$672,757 ; and did not return a dollar of it to the municipalities. In this Province, as has been seen, we return to the municipalities about one-half of the total amount received.

CASUAL REVENUE.

Under the head of casual revenue it will be noticed that we received in 1893 \$117,463. This is nearly twice as much as we have ever received in any previous year, save 1892. Deducting our receipts from succession duties, which in 1893 amounted to \$45,507, we have still left as casual revenue \$62,248, and this amount is twice as large as our casual receipts of ten years ago. Our casual revenue is a growing revenue, and material increases may, I think, be expected from year to year. During last year we received nearly \$2,000 more from the Secretary's office than we did in 1892, \$2,500 more by way of fines, \$1,400 more from the *Official Gazette*, and \$1,400 more under the Insurance Act of 1892.

SUCCESSION DUTIES.

Our receipts under the Succession Duties Act during last year exceeded our expectations. It will be remembered that the Act came into force July 1, 1892, and that the duties accruing under it became due and payable at the death of the deceased, or within eighteen months thereafter. A period of eighteen months having elapsed since the Act came into force, we may now expect regular and continuous receipts. I ventured to remark last year that it would be found that our experience would resemble that of other countries in regard to succession duties, that our Act would work fairly, that it would not be vexatious, that it would prove as little burdensome as any substitute that could be devised. An experience of nearly two years fully confirms this belief. I would remind honorable members that our receipts under this Act are, by the express terms of the Act itself, allocated to the support of our hospitals and asylums. In 1893 we spent by way of grants to hospitals and charities \$164,896. We need not be surprised if within a few years our receipts by way of succession duties will balance our grants to hospitals and charities. Our Act, it will be borne in mind, exempts all estates which do not exceed \$10,000. Near relatives, such as father, mother, children, husband, wife, etc., pay no duties whatever except when the estate exceeds \$100,000. All property given

or bequeathed for religious, charitable or educational purposes is also exempt. Similar laws in other countries—England, New York State, Pennsylvania and Maryland, for example—apply to and affect thousands of estates which, under our law, are altogether exempt. Since the passage of our Act, every Province in the Dominion has passed a law similar to it. The States of Ohio, Maine and California passed similar laws in 1893. California takes 5 per cent. of the value of all estates over \$500 in value, and devotes the proceeds to its school fund. In Minnesota a constitutional amendment, authorizing the taxation of inheritances, is to be submitted to the people next year. We exempt 981 estates out of every 1,000, judging from the results in 1893, and the scale of duties which we in each case exact is very moderate. Our receipts in 1893, amounting to, as I have said, \$45,507, were paid by 27 estates, ten of which were the estates of persons resident in the County of York. Two estates, one in Ottawa and one in Toronto, taken together, paid duty to the amount of \$29,227, which is more than one-half of our total receipts for the year. These two were estates of unmarried men, whose property passed to collateral and not near relations. In only one estate out of these 27 was any duty paid by the very near relatives of the deceased, such as wife or children, and this was an estate in Toronto valued over the \$100,000 limit. The Surrogate Court clerks in the Province have sent me full returns for 1893 of the estates for which probates or letters of administration were issued. Altogether they report 4,574 estates, and of all these only 88, or one out of every 52, were liable to pay succession duty. Twenty of these 88 belong to the County of York, and 61 of them are still unsettled and outstanding and have not as yet paid the duties. In 15 counties in the Province not a single estate in 1893 came within the provisions of the Act. In the State of New York it is estimated that one estate out of every 35 is liable to duty. In this Province one out of every 52 pays duty. The State of New York for the year ending September 30, 1893, received as revenue under its Inheritance Act \$3,071,687; the State of Pennsylvania for the year ending November 30, 1893, \$1,124,466; and the State of Maryland for the last fiscal year \$70,693.

EXPENDITURES.

I will now turn to the expenditure side of our account for the year 1893, and briefly comment upon its more important features.

EXPENDITURE, 1893.

Civil Government.....	\$241,621 63
Legislation	138,924 82
Administration of Justice	380,652 34
Education	662,520 69
Public Institutions Maintenance.....	778,839 08
Immigration	7,231 06
Agriculture.....	169,573 33
Hospitals and Charities.....	164,896 24
Repairs and Maintenance	80,809 29
Public Buildings.....	320,943 00
Public Works.....	18,045 87
Colonization Roads.....	112,166 30
Charges Crown Lands.....	97,193 80
Refunds.....	18,682 94
Miscellaneous.....	179,648 59
	<hr/>
	3,371,748 98
Drainage Debentures.....	48,295 07
" " (Tile)	14,200 00
Railway Aid Certificates	145,416 44
Annuity ".....	74,200 00
New Parliament Buildings	159,690 30
Brockville Lunatic Asylum.....	92,385 03
Land Improvement Fund (Special)	1,209 50
	<hr/>
	\$3,907,145 32
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I have already said that our actual receipts for the year exceeded our estimated receipts by \$95,466. I am glad to be able to say that we have also kept our expenditures well under the estimate. The House voted for the services of 1893 \$3,571,789. We actually spent (I am speaking of ordinary expenditures) \$3,371,748. We then received \$95,466 more than our estimate, and expended \$200,041 less than the House gave us authority to spend. In the case of each of thirteen leading services we spent considerably less than the House voted. For example, we spent for civil government \$5,000 less than was voted, for administration of justice \$22,000 less than was voted, \$5,000 less for maintenance of public institutions, \$58,000.

less for public buildings, \$23,000 less for public works, and \$33,000 less for charges on Crown lands. Our total expenditures for 1893 were \$161,112 less than those of 1892, \$251,314 less than those of 1891, and only \$10,821 more than those of 1890. We are happily agreed in this House as to many matters affecting the administration of our finances. The differences between us, for example, as to the great bulk of our expenditures concern matters of mere detail only, and, when fully analyzed, are few and unimportant.

EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURES.

As one illustration of this fact, I would point to our large and increasing educational grants, which now absorb no less than one-sixth of our total expenditures. Out of every six dollars we spend, one goes for educational purposes. As to these grants we are all of one mind in this House, and no one even suggests a reduction, although year by year there is invariably and unavoidably—indeed, I might say automatically—an increased expenditure. On the other hand, if our revenues permitted it, we would, I venture to say, without a dissenting voice, make even more substantial increases each year to our votes for educational purposes. We spent in 1893 under the head of Education \$662,521. This is \$83,077 more than we spent in 1888, and \$149,174 more than we spent in 1883. No fair-minded person seeks to find in these large increases a matter of legitimate criticism, or because of them attach a particle of blame to the Administration. On the contrary, a neglect on the part of the Government to make prompt and adequate provision for those pressing educational needs which from time to time force themselves upon our notice would loudly call for well-merited rebuke. During the last ten years our educational grants in the aggregate have amounted to \$5,968,710. In other words, we have in ten years directly returned to the people this vast sum of money to be spent by them in lessening their local educational rate bills. Each year brings with it new educational expenditures, imperatively called for by the growing needs of our expanding system. A few illustrations will, I hope, not be out of place. In 1890, for example—I will take recent years

—we appropriated money for the first time for a training school for French teachers, and for three years we have spent \$950 each year for this purpose. This expenditure has led to very satisfactory results. Honorable gentlemen will, I know, read with great interest a clear and full report on this subject recently issued by the Education Department. In 1891 we gave our first grant to kindergarten schools, and since that time we have spent \$7,370 for their encouragement. This special expenditure is approved of by every one who has given any attention, even the slightest, to educational problems. We have 66 kindergarten schools in the Province, employing 160 teachers, and having an attendance of nearly 7,000 scholars. We also began to assist night schools in 1891, and our grants in their aid since that date have amounted to \$2,762. In 1892 our first expenditure in connection with the Public School Leaving Examination was incurred, and in two years we have given for this purpose \$1,970. In 1891 also we commenced our grants under the various heads of training teachers in new districts, School of Pedagogy, and school inspection in cities and towns, and since that time we have spent for these three new services, respectively, and in the order named \$2,385, \$18,188, and \$9,045. In the short space of three years, therefore, our educational expenditures in completely new directions, in which we had hitherto not spent anything, have aggregated no less a sum than \$44,570. And these are samples only of increased expenditures to which not one word of objection was ever taken in this House or elsewhere.

I have said that our educational system is expanding and that therefore increased expenditures year by year are unavoidable. I will refer briefly to some facts in support of this statement. In 1892 we had 397 more Public School teachers and 95 more High School teachers than we had in 1889. We had 65 more Mechanics' Institutes and Free Libraries in 1893 than in 1889, and therefore while our grants to Mechanics' Institutes and Libraries amounted to \$31,429 in 1889, they were increased to \$44,476 in 1893. We spent \$4,500 more on our Normal Schools in 1893 than we did in 1889. We had nine more High Schools and 197 more Public Schools in 1893 than in

1889. We had 4,200 more High School pupils in 1892 than in 1889 and our High School grant was \$2,100 larger in 1893 than in 1889. Our grants to Public, Separate and Poor schools were \$4,673 more in 1893 than in 1889. Nor have we had occasion at any time to regret any of these new or increased expenditures. The position of the Province, educationally considered, is admittedly an enviable one. No country offers to its every child, all things considered, greater or better school facilities or privileges than ours. While primary education, the education imparted in our Public Schools, is our first and chief concern, we have not neglected the secondary education which our High Schools afford. Indeed, we dare not do so, since the healthy and sound growth of the one is inseparably connected with that of the other. I will be allowed, sir, in this connection to remind the House of the glowing tribute paid to our school system by Sir Richard Webster, the cultured and scholarly Attorney-General of Lord Salisbury's Government, who, in speaking of our educational exhibit at Chicago, said (I give his own words), "That it was one of the most beautiful and instructive in the whole exhibition; that it was the only exhibit which at all approached his ideal of what an educational exhibit should be; that it was the most perfect in arrangement, and explanatory in a simple and satisfactory way of the finest practical system of public education from the kindergarten to the university that the world affords to-day." A few months ago several of the principals of the Normal Schools of New York State, men of very high standing educationally, visited this city, inspected our various educational institutions, and made most careful inquiry concerning them. These learned and experienced professors and teachers publicly spoke in the very highest terms of our school system in general, and especially of our provision for giving to every teacher a professional training. The numerous awards secured by our educational exhibit at the Chicago Exposition, to which the Minister in charge will make extended reference, furnish clearest proof that this Province, in the very important matter of education, has won for itself an enviable position. (Ministerial applause).

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Our largest single appropriation is that voted for the maintenance of our public institutions. We vote now each year three times as much for this service as we did twenty years ago. Our annual appropriation is 25 per cent. more than it was ten years ago. We spent in 1893 for this service \$128,095 more than we did five years ago, and \$170,452 more than we did ten years ago. We expended in 1893 for this one purpose the enormous sum of \$778,839, which is more than one-fifth of our total expenditures for that year. And this House, I am glad to say, is practically unanimous in making this large yearly appropriation for this very important service. It is true that objection has been taken in committee by one or two members in regard to some very trifling matters of detail. It is contended, for example, by some members of the Opposition that as to some of the table supplies purchased for the asylums a saving, admittedly very inconsiderable in amount, could be effected. Even if this contention were well founded, and I do not admit it for a single moment, all the items thus objected to in this large yearly appropriation of \$800,000 would not in the aggregate amount to one-tenth of one per cent. In caring for our unfortunate insane, we cannot ignore the serious responsibilities we have assumed. Our assumption of these responsibilities means, be it remembered, that the burdens of the various municipalities in the Province are lightened exactly in proportion to the expense which the Province from time incurs. No State in the Union, no other Province in the Dominion assumes these responsibilities to the same extent. We must continue to provide for the insane, and to furnish additional accommodation when required, or else, as unfortunately happened not many years ago, allow them to drift into and occupy cells in our county gaols. We must furnish them with comfortable homes and provide them with good, wholesome and nutritious food. Our new cottage asylum at Mimico has accommodation for 560 patients. During last year it had under treatment 593 patients. The new Orillia Asylum has accommodation for 550 patients, and last year it had under treatment at different times 553 inmates. Later on I will make further

reference to these new buildings. The rapidly increasing number of patients compelled us to provide this enlarged accommodation, and to incur therefor heavy capital expenditures. In our asylums we had in 1887, 3,553 inmates, in 1888, 3,808 inmates, in 1889, 3,953 inmates, in 1890, 4,187 inmates, in 1891, 4,972 inmates, in 1892, 4,785 inmates, in 1893, 4,893 inmates, being an increase of 1,340 patients in six years. The extra accommodation provided in 1891 accounts for the increased admissions of that year. With this constantly increasing number of patients, no one save a charlatan will expect either stationary or decreasing expenditure. At all times the Minister in charge of these institutions has earnestly and methodically aimed at two things, namely, rigid economy and highest efficiency. He has succeeded in a striking degree in both regards. I could quote, Sir, from the highest and most impartial authority, and give to the House the testimony of experts and alienists of distinguished reputation, and prove conclusively that our large asylums which now, taken together, contain nearly 5,000 inmates, the maintenance of which costs the Province more than \$1,370 a day, are second to none in the matter of efficient management, when compared with those of any other State or country. I need not argue this point. Honorable members of the Opposition are not disposed to dispute it. They prefer, as we do, while rejoicing at the fact, to determine to leave nothing undone which would lighten the sufferings of the afflicted of this Province, or place within their reach the best possible available treatment. As regards the other question, that of economy, how is it, I want to know, that the per capita cost for maintenance of patients in our asylums is noticeably lower than that of similar institutions elsewhere? I have at hand a schedule showing the cost per patient according to the last return in each of 78 asylums in the United States. The average yearly cost per patient in these 78 asylums is \$227.88. The average cost per patient in our asylums was for the year 1893, \$135.71. Deducting the revenue received from paying patients, our average was only \$119.67 per patient, or not much more than half the cost in these 78 similar institutions in the United States. In the State of Massachusetts there are five asylums similar to ours, and in them the average yearly cost per patient is

\$334.13, or two and a half times as much as our average. In New York State the average yearly cost per patient in the eight asylums is \$345.83; and in Ohio, with its six asylums, it is \$227.88. Our average cost per week for each patient for asylum maintenance is \$2.66. In the New York State hospitals for the insane the cost averaged for three years per week has been \$5.18, or nearly twice as much as ours. The average cost per week for each patient in 76 asylums in in the United States has been \$4.13, or 50 per cent. more than ours. The cost per week in the Montreal Hospital for the Insane has been \$3.42, or 30 per cent. more than ours. The cost in similar institutions in England averaged over a long period of years has been \$2.92 per week. New South Wales has five institutions like ours, and the average cost there per week for a long number of years has been \$3.73. Our officials, one and all, well understand that every account rendered, even the smallest, will be subject to the closest scrutiny. The inspectors, men of wide experience and practical knowledge, acquaint themselves with minutest details, and are thus constantly in a position to insist that there shall be in the matter of the purchase of supplies neither waste nor extravagance. As the wholesale dealers testify, our bursars take advantage of the keen competition existing in all branches of trade, and thus secure the best bargains available. Considering the excellent, wholesome and nutritious dietary which we furnish, the per capita cost of maintenance is, all must admit, surprisingly low. In all cases where practicable, and where it can be done with advantage to the Province, the supplies for the public institutions are purchased by tender.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

We have a still more striking illustration of uncontrollable expenditures when we come to consider the large sums we have spent in recent years, especially the last four or five years, on public buildings. We spent in 1892, for example, on new buildings, including these new Parliament buildings, \$778,315, and this amounts to more than one-fifth of all our expenditures for that year. For several years past our expenditures under this head have been unusually

large. During the last five years we have spent in this way \$3,167,656. During the previous five years we spent \$1,479,634. Not a dollar of this expenditure was ever questioned, either in this House or in any Committee of this House. There has been no want of opportunity for full inquiry and thorough investigation. In each instance it was recognized that our urgent needs called for the erection of new buildings, and that any further delay would be inexcusable, and against the public interest. The work was commenced in each case not one day too soon. To meet pressing needs we commenced the erection of the main building and the eight asylum cottages at Mimico in November, 1888. These were completed in March, 1891. In June, 1891, the erection of two additional cottages for refractory patients was commenced, and these were finished in April, 1892. Up to the end of 1893 we had expended on these new buildings, which furnish excellent accommodation for 600 patients, the large sum of \$535,760. The Province owns in connection with these buildings a valuable plot of ground containing 57 acres. In 1885 we commenced the erection at Orillia of two cottages, with kitchen and outbuildings, for the accommodation of idiots. These were completed in 1887. The main front building and dining hall were commenced in 1889 and completed in 1891. These buildings furnish perfect accommodation for 600 patients, and their cost up to December, 1893, is \$484,722. We own 150 acres of land in connection with this institution. In October, 1892, we commenced to build a new asylum at Brockville. One part of this, namely, the main building, will, we expect, be completed this year. It will, when finished, accommodate 500 patients. We gave \$15,000 for the farm of 150 acres adjoining Brockville, on which it is built. Up to the end of 1893 we have expended on this new asylum \$112,823. As to all of these buildings, tenders were called for, and the contracts let in the usual way—I mean, of course, Mr. Speaker, the usual way as far as this Province is concerned, the buildings have been completed, and no question is now raised, or has ever been raised, in this House as to the character of the buildings, their adaptability to our business

needs, or as to their cost. Every member in this House must admit that the Commissioner of Public Works has succeeded in erecting these large public buildings, which are a credit to the Province, at, all things considered, a marvellously low cost, and that, as a result of his skilful management, mastery of details, careful supervision and firm control, tens of thousands of dollars have been saved to the Province. This large, wealthy and important Province is now well equipped in the matter of public buildings, and we will be pardoned, in these days, at any rate, when we recall with pride and satisfaction the undisputed and indisputable fact that in their erection not one dollar of our very large appropriations has ever been diverted from its proper purpose. To meet well-defined and pressing public wants in this direction a largely-increased expenditure was imperatively needed. To speak at large in a general, heedless and irresponsible way of increased expenditures, to make nebulous insinuations of extravagance, and to keep carefully out of sight such explanations as I am hurriedly giving, is, I submit, neither honest nor patriotic. These new asylums to which I have referred, and the new Parliament buildings, have cost us, up to the end of 1893, \$2,400,596. Most of the money has been spent during this very Parliament, and yet not one minute of the time of this House, or of any Committee of this House, has been spent in discussing this vast expenditure of money, or of any part of it. In considering these questions we must not forget that the statute which provided for the erection of new Parliament buildings set apart for sale certain lands, the proceeds when sold to form the Parliament buildings construction fund. One of the parcels of land so set apart was the site of the old Parliament buildings, $9\frac{1}{2}$ acres in extent, situate in the heart of this city. Owing to the marked depression in real estate we have not sold this very valuable property, worth say \$500,000. We have erected these new buildings without borrowing a single dollar, and still own very valuable properties which the Legislature authorized us to sell, the proceeds of which, it was expected, would go a long way towards the erection of the new buildings. Another of these properties, consisting of $21\frac{2}{3}$ acres, part of the asylum farm, and valued at \$150,000,

is still unsold. I wish to remind the House that in these two properties alone the Province has a valuable asset, estimated to be worth \$650,000. (Applause.)

EXPENDITURE FOR AGRICULTURE.

No one will learn with disappointment that our expenditures under the head of agriculture and arts are constantly increasing year by year. We spent, for example, \$127,906 in 1890, \$149,535 in 1891, \$167,282 in 1892 and \$169,573 in 1893. No one in the House or out of it, so far as I know, ever complained of these increases. All the conditions of successful farming, indeed all economic conditions, have so changed in recent years that agricultural problems, at no time as simple or easy as the majority of people seem to imagine, are now especially complicated and puzzling. The successful solution of these problems means everything for this Province. Agriculture is, and must always be, the very basis of our prosperity; and for this reason our people will continue to approve of and demand liberal grants in its aid, and will encourage, in any and every form, the dissemination of useful information pertaining to agriculture. I am sure it will be conceded that there has always been manifested on the part of this Government an earnest desire to aid and encourage in every way possible every branch of agriculture. It will also be conceded that the Minister of Agriculture has been successful in many ways in increasing the usefulness of his very important Department. But I desired especially to speak of increased expenditures and to point out that they were both justifiable and unavoidable, and in nearly every instance made with the consent and approval of the whole House. I will speak of some of the more important increases in this Department made during the last four or five years. The Department of Agriculture was created in 1888, and this involved, amongst other things, sundry new Departmental expenses, such as printing, stationery, postage, etc., amounting to about \$1,700 a year.

Mr. CLANCY: Was that expenditure consented to on this side of the House?

The TREASURER : Does my honorable friend also intend to move for the abolition of the Agricultural Department? I welcome the interruption of my honorable friend as a sure indication of his defeat at the coming elections. (Loud Ministerial applause.) No objection was taken to the creation of the Department by any member of the House; all conceded that the change was desirable and in the best interests of the Province. I am not forgetting that recently the President of the Young Men's Conservative Club of this city, in his inaugural address delivered in November, 1893, pronounced against the Department of Agriculture, and contended that it would be in the best interests of the Province, as well as true economy, to do away with it, and to make it a mere minor branch or appendix of some other Department. The leader of the Opposition also, I was astonished to learn, recently expressed a somewhat similar view. I can assure the House that this Government has no sympathy whatever with that view; that, on the other hand, everything possible will be done to strengthen and build up this important Department and add to its usefulness. Since 1888 five new electoral district societies have been incorporated, our annual grants to them amounting to \$3,550. We have also given, commencing with 1892, \$100 additional to each of our 85 electoral district societies, and this called for the considerable annual increase of \$8,500 a year. We have also been giving during recent years to the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association and to the Swine Breeders' Association \$700 a year each, and for bee-keepers' inspection and expenses \$800 a year. These are all new items, representing, in the aggregate, a very considerable increase, and yet no word of objection was ever taken to a single one of them at any time in the House. And these are only a few of the agricultural increases. At the College there have been recently instituted not a few very valuable new services. For example, an assistant chemist was added to the staff in 1891, at \$900 a year; a horticulturist in 1893, also at \$900 a year; an assistant dairyman and laborers in the dairy department, at a charge of \$1,300 a year; and an assistant gardener, at \$500 a year. Then in the very important matter of experimental work, which but few individual farmers can afford to do, but which the Province, through

the institution at Guelph, is expected to do, there has been a constantly growing expenditure. Only \$500 was spent in this way in 1888, while in 1893 we spent \$5,611. The immense importance of this work amply justifies this expenditure. Those who have visited the farm and inspected the experimental plots consider them as forming one of the most useful features of the whole institution. The travelling dairy, the wide usefulness of which is generally recognized throughout the Province, has been in existence only three years, during which time we have spent upon it \$13,505. This is a new expenditure, which has been the means of awakening a great degree of interest in one of the most important departments of agriculture. No one would now think of suggesting a curtailment of the expense which it involves. In 1891 the travelling dairies visited five counties, in addition to some of our largest fall exhibitions; in 1892 28 counties were visited; and in 1893 16 counties and districts. No less than 659 meetings have been held under their auspices, so that the whole Province has to some extent shared in the great benefits they confer. I fully believe that the College (never before so popular as now) and its adjuncts, its dairy school, its travelling dairies, its summer dairy school and its experimental work, have proved themselves to be in a high degree instrumental in diffusing and popularising advanced scientific methods of agriculture, and that very satisfactory practical results are even now plainly apparent. Over and above all this I might refer to our signal success at the Chicago Exposition as furnishing conclusive proof that Ontario has greatly advanced, and is advancing, in everything relating to agriculture. Others will, during the Session, doubtless enlarge upon this interesting topic, and speak in detail of the extremely creditable position won by the Province. If a comparison is had either with different States of the Union or with the rest of the Dominion, the result must be highly gratifying to our people; and our successes, it will be noted, were not limited to one or two departments only.

(Applause.)

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

As another illustration, take our large yearly grants under the head of "Administration of Justice." The increases under this head from time to time are very noticeable. We spent, for example, in 1893 \$105,407 more than we did in 1883. In 1883 we spent \$275,245, and in 1893 \$380,652, being an increase of 38 per cent. in ten years. We are of one mind in this House as to this large expenditure, which it will be noticed absorbs about one-tenth of our total expenditures, and over which, everyone must admit, the Government can have but little practical control. It represents, for the most part, expenditures made in the different counties by our county officials for the every-day administration of criminal justice, for all of which we reimburse the counties. Our total expenditure on account of the administration of justice in 1889 was \$368,186; in 1890, \$393,828; in 1891, \$401,690; in 1892, \$394,134; in 1893, \$385,837. Of these amounts we paid to County Treasurers and other county officials on account of administration of justice in counties and districts in 1889, \$276,472; in 1890, \$289,508; in 1891, \$286,739; in 1892, \$291,656; in 1893, \$263,455. In each of these years, therefore, we paid to the County Treasurers and other county officials nearly 75 per cent. of our total expenditure, and in this way, and to this extent, the municipalities in this one direction were directly aided from the public chest. During the four years from 1889 to 1892 inclusive the County of Brant, for example, received from our grants for administration of justice \$24,009, the County of Middlesex \$41,372, the County of Carleton \$27,599, the County of Hastings \$34,560 and the County of Simcoe \$28,230. Our vote for the administration of justice has been increased in recent years by the common consent of the House in many ways; for example, by the payment of witnesses in criminal cases, by the payment of official reporters in the courts, by the appointment of stipendiary magistrates and other needed officials here and there in Northern Ontario. I will give some further instances of recent increases, which every one in the House deemed unavoidable, and which were urgently called for by the needs of the

public. Since 1883, for example, the annual vote of the House for the litigation of constitutional questions has been more than doubled. In the former year it was \$5,000 ; it is now \$12,000. In 1885 an addition to the Government detective service was made, at a yearly cost of \$1,000, and the same year, for the first time, we voted for the Provincial police service at Detroit River \$800, and this vote has since been more than doubled. In 1886 it became imperatively necessary to appoint in New Ontario, in the District of Rainy River, a Sheriff, also a Registrar of Deeds, and a Deputy Clerk for the District Court at Thunder Bay, and these appointments involved an annual expense of \$1,450. In 1889 a Sheriff and a Clerk of the District Court were appointed both at Parry Sound and at Bracebridge, at an annual cost to the Province of \$2,100. In 1890 it became necessary, in order to secure efficient administration of justice, to appoint a District Attorney, a Clerk of the Peace and a Police Magistrate for Muskoka and Parry Sound, and this involved a new yearly outlay of \$900. In 1892 a Police Magistrate for Fort William and Rat Portage was appointed. In the same year, for the first time, we have a Referee under the Drainage Act, paid by the Province. It was fully believed on all sides that this appointment would greatly lessen litigation and expense in drainage matters. The result has amply shown that this belief was well founded. No one of these new expenditures was found fault with or opposed by hon. gentlemen opposite. It was admitted that the public interest required and demanded each and every one of them. But, further, in 1884, three new lock-ups were built at Sudbury, Huntsville and Bracebridge ; in 1886, two more at Fort William and Burk's Falls ; in 1889, one at North Bay ; in 1892, one at French River ; and in 1893, one at Rainy River. Aside from cost of construction, or capital expenditure, the maintenance of these lock-ups involves considerable expense. Last year the amounts paid for salaries and maintenance of the gaols and lock-ups in the new districts of Northern Ontario cost the Province \$13,660.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

Will it be said that the cost of Civil Government and of Legislation is unduly increasing, and that in these services particularly the Government has it in its power to exercise economy? The volume of business has greatly increased in each of the Departments. The number of reports and the volume of printing done each year is constantly increasing. These items the House and the Printing Committee may limit if they choose. There is an over-expenditure, for example, in 1893, classed as "incidentals" under agriculture. It is largely due to the increasing cost of preparing, printing and distributing the various agricultural reports and bulletins, for which there is so great a demand. There were 28,200 more reports issued in 1893 than in 1892. There were 54,490 more reports published for the Departments in 1893 than in 1892, at an increased cost of \$2,912. Let me illustrate by one Department the great increase in business which is common to all of them. In 1871 we had 59 public institutions, all told, including asylums, hospitals, gaols, etc. In 1892 we had 155 such institutions. In 1871 the number of persons admitted to them was 14,456. In 1892 the number admitted was 37,950. The number of letters written in connection with their management in 1871 was 1,749, while in 1892 it was 9,874. In 1871 the estates of lunatics in our asylums were not managed by the Inspector. In 1892 the Senior Inspector had charge of 661 of these estates. In 1871 the revenue received from paying patients was \$18,894. In 1892 it was \$136,406.

As to Civil Government, in order to make fair or honest comparisons, the increasing volume of business must be kept in mind; and, what is more important, we must remember that some branches and departments of the service now come under civil government, and are charged against it, which formerly did not appear under that head. In comparing different years we must eliminate from the latter year the cost of services which did not exist at all during the former year, or which at the earlier period were not charged against civil government. For example, the Education Office, with its salaries and expenses, was

not charged under Civil Government prior to 1880. This alone added \$19,268 to the cost of Civil Government for that year. Then the Board of Health was not established until 1883, and it added \$8,671 to Civil Government. The Mining Bureau, a new service, first appeared in the Crown Lands expenditure, but was transferred to Civil Government in 1892. It cost us in 1893 \$7,885. The Department of Agriculture was established in 1888, and it increased the cost of Civil Government that year by \$11,798. A comparison with other Governments will show that we have kept down as low as the public interests would admit the cost of both Civil Government and Legislation. Let us take, for example, the period during which the present Government at Ottawa has been in office, viz., 1878 to 1892. During this period of fourteen years the cost of Civil Government in Ontario has increased (I take the same services for both years) 17 per cent. Under the Government at Ottawa for the same period it has increased 60 per cent. Or take four years, say from 1888 to 1892. In Ontario it has increased 8 per cent., while at Ottawa it has increased 27 per cent. (See Schedule "A" of Appendix as to 1883 to 1893.) The cost of Legislation has increased from 1878 to 1892 in Ontario less than 5 per cent., and at Ottawa 85 per cent. From 1888 to 1892 it has increased $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in Ontario, and 64 per cent. at Ottawa. (See Schedule "B" of Appendix.)

I have thus far been speaking of our ordinary expenditures. Apart from these, there were in 1893 special expenditures, such as \$62,495 loaned to different municipalities for drainage purposes ; we retired railway certificates and annuities to the amount of \$219,616 ; we spent on these new buildings \$159,690, and on the Brockville Asylum \$92,385. There were other exceptional expenditures, such as \$84,384 for the World's Columbian Exposition, \$10,234 for arbitration between the Dominion and the Provinces, \$5,000 for the School of Mining and Agriculture at Kingston and \$3,398 in connection with Algonquin Park.

RAILWAY AID.

It will be noticed that after next year the payments required to retire maturing railway certificates will materially decrease year by year for the next seven or eight years. For example, the payment will be in round numbers \$5,000 less in 1896 ; \$25,000 less in 1897 ; \$53,000 less in 1898 ; \$68,000 less in 1899, and \$74,000 less in 1900 than the payment of this year. In nine years it will decrease to the extent of \$101,000. We have aided railways most generously. Since Confederation and up to the close of 1893 our total grants to railways have amounted to \$5,959,084. It is very gratifying to know that the amount we have yet to pay is trifling compared with the amount we have paid. We have paid directly, that is in cash, \$1,704,195. We have issued and paid certificates to the amount of no less than \$4,254,889, and the outstanding certificates, those yet to pay, amount to only \$1,312,149. But these outstanding certificates do not carry interest, and are spread over a long term of years. Their present value amounts to only \$922,091. The present value of the annuities is \$1,319,775, and these are our only obligations. When I inform the House that we have this very hour at our credit in the banks more than \$1,550,000, I submit that these obligations are not very alarming. If time allowed I could explain all the items which make up our increased expenditures one by one, and show conclusively that they are in each case the outcome of a constant pressure of new duties and obligations, and that they have one and all resulted in giving to the Province an extension and improvement of the services theretofore existing. Why, Sir, as long ago as 1869, 25 years ago, the Hon. E. B. Wood, Treasurer in the Administration of the Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald, in discussing our financial position, said :—"Our expenses will increase every year, do what we may to prevent them ; as our population increases, so will our wants." These are the words of the first Treasurer of the Province. Since that date, 1869, our population has increased by more than 500,000, and new territory, vast in extent, has been opened up, so that a Government would have been recreant to its every trust if it had refused from time to time to

enlarge existing services, or to grant the new services which, in a hundred different directions the development of the Province loudly demanded. (Applause.)

I will now make a brief reference to the assets and liabilities of the Province.

ASSETS OF THE PROVINCE.

1.—DIRECT INVESTMENTS :—

Drainage, 5 per cent. debentures invested	
31st December, 1893.....	\$234,664 64
Tile, 5 per cent. debentures invested	
31st December, 1893.....	104,531 86
Drainage Works—Municipal amounts..	156,554 79
Other debentures, etc.	4,821 00
	————— \$500,572 29

2.—CAPITAL HELD AND DEBTS DUE BY THE DOMINION TO ONTARIO, BEARING INTEREST :—

U. C. Grammar School Fund (2 Vict., Cap. 10) ..	\$ 312,769 04
U. C. Building Fund (18 Sect., Act 1854) 1,472,391 41	
Land Improvement Fund (see Award). 124,685 18	
The Capital under Act 1884. \$2,848,289 52	
Less estimated balance due	
the Dominion	1,544,000 00
	————— 1,304,289 52
	————— 3,214,135 15

COMMON SCHOOL FUND :—

Collections by late Province of Canada held by the Dominion under the award of 3rd Sept., 1870	1,520,950 24
Collections by Ontario, paid over to the Dominion in 1889 and 1890, after deducting Land Improvement Fund and 6 per cent. for collections.....	936,729 10
	—————
	2,457,679 34

Ontario's share according to population, 1891	1,441,882 90
	————— 4,656,018 05

3.—BANK BALANCES :—

Special Accounts.....	925,000 00
Current Accounts	75,016 68
	————— 1,000,016 68
	————— 6,156,607 02

LIABILITIES OF THE PROVINCE AT PRESENT PAYABLE.

1.—BALANCE DUE TO MUNICIPALITIES <i>re</i> SUR- PLUS DISTRIBUTION.....	\$1,291 30
2.—LAND IMPROVEMENT FUND :—	
Balance due to Municipalities under 45 Vict., Cap. 3, and 49 Vict., Cap. 6.....	\$3,256 57
Balance due to Municipalities under 54 Vict., Cap. 9.....	3,333 81
	—————
	6,590 38
3.—QUEBEC'S SHARE OF COLLECTIONS BY ON- TARIO ON ACCOUNT OF COMMON SCHOOL LANDS IN 1890-91-92-93 :—	
Collections on lands sold between 11th June, 1853, and 6th March, 1861	\$33,311 36
Less 6 per cent. cost of management.....	1,998 68
	—————
Less one quarter for Land Improvement Fund	31,312 68
	7,828 17
	—————
Collections on lands sold since 6th March, 1861.....	23,484 51
Less 6 per cent. cost of management.....	9,107 34
	546 44
	—————
	8,560 90
	—————
Quebec's proportion according to population, 1891 ..	32,045 41
	13,244 85
Total	—————
	21,126 53
Surplus of Assets after deducting Liabilities presently payable..	<u>6,135,480 49</u>

Our schedule of interest-bearing assets differs in some respects from that of last year and previous years. The Dominion 6 per cent. bonds, as I have already said, matured early in 1893, and were paid at date of maturity. Our investments in drainage debentures remain at about the same figure as last year.

ARBITRATION PROCEEDINGS.

Owing to the partial award (bearing date November 2, 1893,) of the arbitrators to whom were referred for settlement certain questions respecting the allowance of interest and other matters incident to the taking of accounts which had arisen between the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec and the Dominion, the statement of those of

our assets which appear under the head of "Capital held and debts due by the Dominion to Ontario," varies from that of last year. Section 3 of this award reads as follows :—"That on and from the 1st of July, 1884, the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec shall be credited with the additional subsidy granted by the Act of 47 Vict., ch. 4, in the proportion determined for the excess of debt by the award hereinbefore mentioned." The capitalized amount of this additional subsidy granted by this Act to Ontario is \$2,848,289, as previously explained. Under this section, therefore, we again place to our credit the sum of \$2,848,289, which was included as one of our assets in the financial statements of my predecessor for each of the years, 1884 to 1888, inclusive. We were credited with this sum as additional subsidy by the Act of 1884, and therefore it appears for the first time to our credit in the statement of 1885. Since 1888 we have not included it as an asset, because in October of that year an agreement was entered into between the Dominion and the Provinces under which the Provinces gave up the benefits of the Act of 1884. The effect of this agreement was to take this sum of \$2,848,289 out of the credit side of our account, and the sum of \$73,006,088 was to be credited to the Province of Canada, as of date July 1, 1867, instead of as of date 23 May, 1873; also that the charges made against the Province for interest on the excess of debt between 1867 and 1873 were struck out, and to secure this the Provinces were willing to give up the increased subsidy under the Act of 1884, and the Dominion thenceforward stopped paying such increased subsidy. We have relied on and acted on this agreement of 1888, and our statements of assets since that time have been prepared in accordance with its terms. The Dominion has also recognised this agreement of 1888 in various ways. It has prepared and exhibited accounts showing balances in favor of the Provinces. The accounts delivered to Ontario by the Dominion in January, 1889, show a balance in favor of Ontario of \$1,408,417. (See Arbitration Exhibit X, page 33.) This credit of \$1,408,417 appears to our credit, because the Dominion, acting under the agreement of October, 1888, retained the amount of \$2,848,289. In

July last at Quebec, during the progress of the arbitration, it was contended by the Dominion for the first time that this agreement was not binding. The Provinces had been satisfied with it, and the Dominion had acquiesced in and acted upon it up to that time. It was contended last July that this agreement was *ultra vires*; that Sir John Thompson and Mr. Foster, who were parties to it, had no right to make it, and that it was not in accordance with the Acts of 1873 and 1884. The arbitrators have decided that the Dominion Government, whose members framed these statutes, has not properly interpreted them, and that the agreement into which it entered was contrary to the terms of these statutes. The effect of this decision, as I have said, is to restore to us as an interest-bearing asset this sum of \$2,848,289. This necessitates a revision of the accounts. Our accountant estimates that a complete revision of the accounts will show that this credit of \$2,848,289 will be reduced by \$1,544,000, and that the final balance in connection with these open accounts in favor of Ontario, the whole account being taken into consideration, will be \$1,304,289. This balance is larger than that we claimed last year. I wish to place, side by side, for convenient reference, my statement of 11th April last year with my statement of to-day as to these accounts. I estimated last year before an award was made that the balance due us on these open accounts was \$1,090,519 (\$1,590,519 less the \$500,000 bonds). In the light of the partial award, I now estimate it to be \$1,304,289. I am confident that the balance of \$1,544,000 referred to, which is the estimate of our accountant, will be found to be a fair estimate. It is only an estimate, since there are several unadjusted items, which cannot be settled until a final award is made. This estimate is the result of a calculation allowing the Province interest up to such time as the Dominion owed Ontario, *i. e.*, on current account only. It does not allow the Dominion interest on over payments made on current account, because Ontario did not accept such overpayments as liable to interest, and because when the payments were made the accounts prepared by the Dominion showed a balance of \$1,408,417 at our credit. In crediting us with this balance they did so under the agreement of October, 1888, which they now ignore. The Dominion claims interest on these over-payments, and the Province resists the claim.

Interest, to be claimable, must rest on a contract. The Provinces did not contract to pay interest on such payments. The payments were made on an agreement which the Dominion now sees fit to ignore. The arbitrators have reserved their decision on this point and for that reason further explanation is not desirable. The Provinces have so far accepted the award of 2nd November, 1893. The Dominion is dissatisfied with it, and has appealed against it, on the ground that the Act of 1884 compensated the Provinces for one half year's interest on the excess of debts more than is charged in the accounts of the Dominion, and that such half year's interest (\$262,652) should be charged against Ontario and Quebec. The Provinces feel confident that the contention of the Dominion will not be sustained, but this is a matter which, pending the appeal, need not be discussed.

Before leaving this branch of my subject I wish to call attention to an important clause of the partial award of the arbitrators made November, 1893. Clause three reads as follows:—

“That the trust funds shall be treated as intact and unimpaired and interest thereon at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum carried half-yearly into the separate accounts of Ontario and Quebec.”

Counsel for the Dominion and the Province were agreed that the trust funds referred to in this clause amount to \$3,351,728.

We commenced the year with a credit bank balance of \$613,787, of which \$550,000 was on special deposit. Our total receipts for the year were \$4,291,914, and our total expenditures, \$3,905,685 (including \$1,460, being amount of stationery distributed by the Queen's Printer in excess of purchases), so that on the 31st of December, 1893, we had on hand in the banks, \$1,000,016.

Of this last named sum, \$925,000 was on special deposit.

OTHER ASSETS.

As I have previously stated we have other assets. All commercial corporations, such as banks, insurance companies or business firms in preparing a balance sheet invariably include all their properties of whatever nature as assets. If we followed this method

our balance sheet would show assets and a surplus ten times as large as the amounts I have named. I have not included, for example, (1) the valuable public buildings erected and owned by the Province; (2) the site of the old Parliament buildings, valued at \$500,000, and the parcel of 21 acres, part of the Queen street asylum farm, valued at \$150,000; (3) unpaid purchase moneys on sales of Crown lands to the amount of \$800,000; (4) the standing timber on a vast extent of territory; (5) unsold Crown lands, including our mineral lands; (6) a yearly subsidy of \$1,196,000 guaranteed to us in perpetuity under the B.N.A. Act, and a further amount of \$142,000 a year granted to us for all time under the Dominion Act of 1884. Our critics choose completely to forget the existence of these very important and valuable assets; they wholly ignore them and never by any chance even allude to them.

I see my honorable friend from West Kent smiles. He and his friends generally frown when we speak about the assets of the Province. They seem to find neither comfort nor satisfaction in discussing our assets. The untold wealth of the Province, actual and potential, its abundant assets are to them dry and uninteresting topics and they scrupulously avoid all reference to them. They grow cheerful and happy only when they dwell upon our future railway liabilities which are rapidly diminishing in amount and the payment of which is spread over a long term of years. They apparently forget that the policy of aiding railways was initiated by John Sandfield-Macdonald, that, with very rare exceptions, no one ever opposed these railway grants and that they themselves, in nearly every instance, voted to grant the aid to the railways, which created the very liability, the existence of which they now deplore. (Ministerial applause.)

OUR RAILWAY LIABILITY.

As in former years, I will now give fullest particulars of the amounts payable annually for "aid to railways" and "annuities." These liabilities of the Province are not ordinary debts, inasmuch as they are not presently payable and do not bear interest before becoming payable.

We have never classed them as ordinary debts. No Government treats obligations of this special character as part of the ordinary public debt.

The Dominion Government, the Manitoba Government, amongst others, have large railway liabilities of exactly the same nature and have always treated them exactly as we do.

The Dominion Government has issued from time to time, and continues to issue, railway certificates exactly the same as ours, payable year by year without interest during the currency of a fixed term of years, and it has never included them in any statement of the debts of the Dominion. If these annual railway payments and annuities extending over a period of more than 30 years and not drawing interest are to be capitalized and treated as a present debt, then, to be consistent so as to treat the credit and debit sides of the account alike, we must be allowed to capitalize our fixed yearly receipts guaranteed to us for all time and not limited to 10, 20 or 30 years, the Dominion subsidy for example, and treat them as present assets. If we capitalize these railway certificates and annuities their present value would amount to \$2,241,867. This at 4 per cent. would entail an annual interest charge on the Province of \$89,694. On the other hand, we received last year as interest on our trust funds and investments more than \$300,000. If the railway certificates and annuities are to be capitalized and treated as a present debt, then we must place to our credit as a present existing asset, at least \$7,500,000, being the capitalized amount which at 4 per cent. would yield this \$300,000. The annual interest charge on our future railway obligations, if capitalized, would be \$89,694. The annual interest charges on the debt of the Province of Quebec is more than seventeen times this sum (\$1,500,000), while the annual charges on the debt of the Dominion amount to more than 101 times as much (\$10,021,000). Our railway obligations are diminishing, while the debt of the Dominion is increasing. We have the right to insist that the same mode of book-keeping and of computation shall be applied alike to assets and liabilities. The Attorney-General, speaking recently at Whitby, in discussing this question, said:—"As to the

railway certificates and annuities, they say that, though not yet payable, they are debts of the Province. I agree that, in an account setting forth (as I have been doing) all our assets on one side, all our liabilities of every kind should be set down on the other side, and at whatever sum may be proper. But if in the account or balance sheet you only set down some of our assets, and, in fact, but a small part of them, what then? Why set future liabilities against these special assets? Why set future liabilities which bear no interest, against items which bear interest, when the account leaves out all other assets? The accruing interest on the special items of interest-bearing assets will be far more than enough every year to pay accruing annuities and certificates coming due in that year. The interest received on the items specified in the Treasurer's last financial statement amounted on the 31st December, 1892, to \$336,729, while the railway certificates and annuities due in 1893 were \$219,616 only. The amount for the Province to pay in 1897 will be considerably less than it was in 1893, and there will be a further drop in subsequent years.

"So, again, even if we had not that interest coming in, we should have an annuity accruing to us every year of more than five times the railway annuities and certificates which we have to pay in that year; and this annuity is not amongst the assets from which is shown the surplus of five millions or more. What common sense, then, is there in saying that the annuities which in future years we have to pay are not to go against the annuity to be received, or the interest accruing, in those years, but against our cash capital bearing interest?

"The Opposition pretence that, in stating the amount of our debts presently payable, these other liabilities should be added as ordinary debts, is specially curious in that the argument is in the direct teeth of the practice of their own party at Ottawa, as I have already intimated, though the Dominion has no accruing revenue worth speaking of from timber or Crown lands, or from other sources, corresponding with the items of Provincial assets which the Treasurer names. The Dominion treats all annuities, whether

terminable or permanent, as on the same footing with the payments which have to be made every year for legislation and government, and other matters of yearly occurrence, and I am not aware that anyone has had any objection to that. The Dominion has issued railway certificates, payable at future annual dates, like the railway certificates and annuities of this Province. But they are never set down in the public accounts or otherwise among the debts of the Dominion. So, in the Year Book for 1892, published by the Dominion Government, the Ontario railway annuities are expressly treated in like manner. This book has a table (p. 176) of 'Provincial Debts,' and debts of all the other Provinces are given by the Dominion in this table, but none of Ontario. Our annuities are thus spoken of in this Dominion book :

"The Province of Ontario has sold annuities to the extent of \$1,432,519 to provide for railway expenditures, but these amounts are paid off by a fixed sum every year, and, while a liability, do not stand on exactly the same footing as ordinary public debts."

"But railway annuities are not the only annuities payable by the Dominion and never included in its public accounts or otherwise as debts. Large annuities are payable by the Dominion to the several Provinces under the B. N. A. Act, or under subsequent Dominion legislation, and these, like the railway annuities, are not added up or capitalized and included in the amount set down as debt, yet they are liabilities just as much as the railway obligations of this Province are liabilities, and are, in fact, more like debts, because they are permanent annuities, instead of being terminable like the railway annuities of the Province. But, in the judgment of the Dominion Government, though liabilities, these annuities and future annual payments do not stand on the same footing as the public debt, but they are like any other necessary payments of yearly occurrence.

"So, also, the Dominion is under liability for annuities to retired officers of the Government, amounting annually to about a quarter of a million dollars, considerably more than Ontario's annual liability for railway certificates and annuities, and these Dominion obligations are not taken into account as Dominion debts. Thus, in

this matter, as in so many others, our opponents pretend to find fault with the Ontario Government for things which, as supporters of the Dominion Government, they have to defend, and on far inferior grounds."

The small liabilities of the Province set out in the schedule in the hands of honorable members explain themselves and call for no remark. Suffice it on this branch of my subject to repeat that we had in cash in our banks at the end of 1893 more than a million of dollars; that we have this very day to our credit in the banks more than \$1,550,000, and that our surplus of assets, after deducting all liabilities at present payable, amounted at the end of the year to \$6,135,480.49. (Applause.)

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS, 1894.

Subsidy.....	\$1,196,872 80
Interest on Capital held, and Debts due by the Dominion to Ontario.....	\$300,000 00
Interest on Investments.....	70,000 00
	<hr/>
CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT :—	370,000 00
Crown Lands	50,000 00
Clergy Lands.....	5,000 00
Common School Lands	10,000 00
Grammar School Lands	1,000 00
Woods and Forests.....	850,000 00
	<hr/>
	916,000 00
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS :—	
Toronto Lunatic Asylum.....	40,000 00
London “	15,000 00
Kingston “	5,000 00
Hamilton “	15,000 00
Mimico “	1,000 00
Orillia, Asylum for Idiots	2,500 00
Reformatory for Females.....	3,000 00
“ Boys.....	500 00
	<hr/>
Education Department.....	82,000 00
Casual Revenue.....	50,000 00
Succession duty.....	70,000 00
Licenses	70,000 00
Law stamps.....	280,000 00
Algoma Taxes	85,000 00
Assessments, Drainage Works	3,000 00
“ Insurance Companies	15,000 00
“ Removal of Patients.....	3,000 00
	<hr/>
Total	\$3,146,872 80

We estimate that our revenue for this year (1894) will reach \$3,146,872. We expect to receive much less from the Crown Lands Department than we did last year, and this is the main point of difference in the two years. This estimate is moderate, and the actual receipts will, as usual, doubtless considerably exceed it. The expenditure estimates amount to \$3,415,663. As heretofore, we will be careful to keep well within the estimate. My expectations in this regard have been fulfilled each year. We are asking \$16,000 more for education, and \$12,000 more for administration of justice than we asked last year. As I have already said, the expenditures of 1893 were considerably less than those either of 1891 or 1892. The expenditures of 1894, I venture to say, will be notably less than those of any year for several years past. We now have large deposits in the banks, and at the end of 1894 we will still have a large cash balance at our credit. (Applause.)

A COMPARISON.

Our financial condition, Sir, is sound and encouraging, view it as we will. If we take even a hurried glance at the finances of the other Provinces, or of the Dominion itself, we will quickly return to our own balance sheet with feelings of intense pride and satisfaction. The Treasurer of Quebec, in his financial statement, delivered last December, informs us that the excess of liabilities of that Province over assets at June 30th, 1893, the close of their financial year, was \$22,951,680. During the current financial year he estimates that he will be called upon to expend for interest and charges on their public debt alone the alarming sum of \$1,527,296. The gross debt of the Province of Quebec is about \$23,000,000, and both political parties in that Province, I regret to say, Liberal as well as Conservative Administrations, must share the divided responsibility for a financial policy both vicious and wasteful, for a state of things so disastrous. The debts of the other Provinces, and they are by no means as yet very alarming, are as follows:—New Brunswick, nearly \$2,000,000; Nova Scotia, \$1,764,932; Manitoba, \$2,209,000; British Columbia, 620,844. Nova Scotia

will this year pay about \$125,000 interest on her debt. Our own Province of Ontario, on the other hand, presents a striking contrast to this somewhat gloomy outlook, and can point to a cash surplus over and above all liabilities of whatever nature of millions of dollars. The Dominion Government, since it took office fifteen years ago, has added more than \$101,000,000 to the public debt, and, concurrently with a rapidly increasing debt, has given us increased taxation. The net public debt of the Dominion is about \$242,000,000, or more than \$50 per head for its every inhabitant. It has increased \$550,000 during the past year, and the annual charge on the debt has grown from \$7,241,000 in 1878, to \$10,021,000 in 1893. The Province of Quebec, unable to get new loans, even at high rates of interest, has been compelled to resort to new taxes, levied upon the mercantile and professional classes. For the past three years its direct taxes on commercial corporations have averaged more than \$138,000. Last year it received by way of taxes on transfers of property \$292,000, and for trading and manufacturing licenses more than \$145,000. The people of Ontario, as the result of careful, prudent and economical government, have never been called upon to pay a dollar of taxation in any one of these directions. Under its license laws (I am again speaking of Quebec), it received during the last three years respectively \$586,000, \$608,000 and \$672,757. Our license receipts for the same three years were respectively \$298,184, \$294,758 and \$294,159. In other words, the Province of Quebec has received, by way of licenses, \$887,101 during the last three years more than Ontario. Further, as to several large and important services, our grants, each of them materially lightening the burdens of the people, have largely exceeded those of the Province of Quebec. For example, we spent last year for the purposes of education \$277,091 more than was spent by Quebec; \$57,109 more for agriculture and immigration, and \$578,024 more for asylums and charities. On the other hand, the Quebec Government spent for administration of justice \$208,634 more than Ontario. Or, taking these four leading services together, viz., education, asylums and charities, agriculture and administration of

justice, we returned to our municipalities and gave back to the people by means of these grants in the year 1893 the large sum of \$703,590 more than was thus returned by the Province of Quebec. This difference is even more striking when we remember that in 1893 the Quebec Government levied and collected new taxes, altogether unknown to the people of this Province, to the amount of more than half a million of dollars. These new taxes were levied on commercial corporations, on transfers of property and included receipts for manufacturing and trading licenses.

A RETROSPECT.

This is the closing session of our seventh Parliament. This fact of itself compels retrospection. With every confidence we point to the financial record of the Mowat Government, embracing the long period of twenty-two years. There is not a stain or a blot upon a single page of it ; not one act of maladministration can be pointed to in all these years. Millions of dollars have been spent in the this direction and in that, but not a dollar misappropriated. Its watch-words have been "efficient service and strictest economy." In all directions economy has been enforced wherever possible and desirable revenue has been developed ; and at all times the public credit has been maintained. No deserving public object has been overlooked ; no interest or locality has been unduly favored. There has been neither parsimony on the one hand nor waste on the other. Timely and generous aid, amounting to millions of dollars, has been given to schools, to hospitals, to railways and to public works. On six occasions we have sold small portions of our timber assets, obtaining for them every dollar they were worth, and converted the proceeds into other assets of a useful and more permanent character. By our timber sales there has been a conversion of assets, not a lessening or a waste of assets. For example, our last and by far most successful sale realized \$2,305,000, or nearly half of the proceeds of all our six sales taken together. It was held in 1892. During this Parliament, as I have already mentioned, we have witnessed the completion of these new buildings, and of the large asylums

at Mimico and Orillia, at a cost up to the end of 1893, of \$2,400,596 and without our borrowing a single dollar. We have, on the one hand, \$2,300,000 less of timber, but in its place, on the other hand, we have \$2,400,000 worth of indispensable and substantial public buildings. Our critics admitted the urgent need of the buildings, and have never even suggested that our ordinary revenue would suffice to build them. We could then only take one of two courses, viz., convert some of our assets into buildings or borrow money. We took the former course, and they cry out, "You are wasting our assets." Had we taken the latter course, the course always followed by the other Provinces and the Dominion under similar circumstances, they would have said. "You are crushing the Province under a load of debt." Notice again the large sums returned to the people. During this last Parliament we spent for the following purposes :—

Education	\$2,586,940	31
Public Institutions maintenance	3,187,697	21
Agriculture	614,297	10
Hospitals and charities	610,251	18
Public buildings	1,580,344	42
Public works	109,712	77
Colonization roads	439,367	26
Railways	804,467	50
New Parliament buildings	833,353	32
In all		\$10,766,431 07

Our ordinary revenue more than suffices for ordinary expenditure. No one ever expected that it would, in addition to the many grants to which I have referred, suffice to meet large special capital expenditures. The supporters of the Ottawa Government, in their attempts to justify the immense and growing debt of the Dominion, invariably point to their large capital expenditures, such as those on public works. In their fervor and excitement our critics further say, "You are treating timber revenue as ordinary revenue." The Sandfield-Macdonald Government so treated it, likewise every Conservative Government at Ottawa. Every member of the Sandfield-

Macdonald Government took it for granted that the proceeds of land and timber sales should be treated as ordinary revenue. Sir Leonard Tilley, in his budget speech of 1884, treats the proceeds of sales of North-west lands as ordinary revenue. The Sandfield-Macdonald Government had four timber sales, one during each year of his term of office. The Mowat Government has had six sales during 22 years' tenure of office.

The last session of a Parliament both compels retrospection and invites forecast. We may well view our future not only with complacency, but also with amplest hope. The potential wealth of the Province in forest, field and mine is immense, almost incalculable. If our forest wealth alone, and by far the greater part of it remains intact, is husbanded and cared for in the future as in the past ; if in our sales of small portions of it from time to time we continue to realize the highest possible prices, all fear of failing revenue or of borrowing will continue to be an impalpable spectre for generations yet to come. We may confidently expect to maintain our present revenue, while, as I have already indicated, our yearly expenditures for railway aid and public buildings will be materially reduced.

The people of this Province, in the exercise of their sovereign power, will soon be called upon once again to pass verdict upon the financial record of the Administration of my honored friend, the leader of this House. Tried by his record, his every supporter, as well as every friend of honest, efficient and economical government, will hopefully and confidently await the result. (Loud Applause).

I move, Mr. Speaker, that you do now leave the chair.

STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT of Receipts by the Treasurer of the Province

Years.	Dominion of Canada Subsidy and Specific Grant.		Dominion of Canada, Interest on Special Funds.		Dominion of Canada, Marriage Licenses and Municipal Loan Fund, etc.		Interest on Investments.		Crown Lands Department.	
	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
1867.....	40,000	00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	142,889	63
1868.....	1,196,872	80	136,696	62	134,874	23	5,031	25	632,113	65
1869.....	1,185,751	18	136,696	62	283	99	80,236	43	879,542	34
1870.....	1,076,729	84	136,696	62	37,654	05	146,123	65	736,426	10
1871.....	883,303	38	136,696	62	35,466	00	148,703	60	869,585	36
1872.....	903,303	38	136,696	62	35,361	00	221,757	95	1,437,372	52
1873.....	1,030,088	09	136,696	62	41,057	00	256,914	83	1,121,264	46
1874.....	1,196,872	80	136,696	62	.....	.....	248,130	68	717,248	28
1875.....	1,196,872	80	136,696	62	.....	.....	232,101	06	640,346	34
1876.....	1,196,872	80	136,696	62	.....	.....	164,170	43	640,015	92
1877.....	1,196,872	80	136,696	62	.....	.....	222,251	18	628,712	90
1878.....	1,196,872	80	136,696	62	.....	.....	156,251	46	445,278	92
1879.....	1,196,872	80	136,696	62	.....	.....	127,645	70	457,340	27
1880.....	1,196,872	80	136,696	62	.....	.....	198,437	42	616,311	96
1881.....	1,196,872	80	136,696	62	.....	.....	82,204	41	992,504	01
1882.....	1,196,872	80	136,696	62	.....	.....	101,927	93	1,095,152	24
1883.....	1,196,872	80	136,696	62	.....	.....	76,324	28	635,447	25
1884.....	1,196,872	80	207,903	86	.....	.....	57,521	79	570,305	41
1885.....	1,196,872	80	279,111	10	.....	.....	50,284	86	736,864	95
1886.....	1,196,872	80	279,111	10	.....	.....	55,893	63	814,813	28
1887.....	1,196,872	80	279,111	10	.....	.....	66,169	32	1,113,142	77
1888.....	1,196,872	80	279,111	10	.....	.....	*95,987	69	1,436,336	28
1889.....	1,196,872	80	280,000	00	.....	.....	75,025	98	1,196,455	88
1890.....	1,196,872	80	300,000	00	.....	.....	63,596	94	1,103,443	09
1891.....	1,196,872	80	300,000	00	500,000	00	41,023	31	1,159,681	75
1892.....	1,196,872	80	300,000	00	.....	.....	36,739	31	2,252,972	27
1893.....	1,196,872	80	300,000	00	.....	.....	79,896	79	1,823,550	87
Total..	30,253,504	67	4,991,494	18	784,696	27	3,090,351	88	24,895,118	70

*Includes \$34,388.10 transferred from Drainage Works rent charges.
" 5,971.49 " " Drainage Debentures.

of Ontario from July 1st, 1867, to December 31st, 1893.

Licenses.		Law Stamps.		Algoma Taxes.		Education Department.		Casual Revenue.		Public Institutions.	
\$	¢	\$	¢	\$	¢	\$	¢	\$	¢	\$	¢
58,924	74	42,989	55	2,664	11	24,742	06	10	00	8,591	90
60,652	26	78,477	94	2,547	56	24,976	07	12,870	33	8,780	65
58,558	55	77,650	97	5,014	12	26,649	17	20,810	91	19,457	90
75,355	96	87,165	88	7,685	27	35,450	65	23,567	20	20,675	07
82,152	78	95,249	08	3,801	90	53,797	58	26,776	99	25,295	66
115,499	17	75,164	01	5,571	43	51,480	21	77,355	83	31,664	51
107,590	10	63,950	93	5,045	45	55,307	31	28,548	80	30,700	99
85,257	56	66,055	26	4,993	07	57,808	25	24,178	85	27,832	30
78,820	96	68,756	99	1,032	35	57,781	38	29,526	35	39,875	07
75,529	85	66,291	82	585	76	51,793	61	20,293	25	67,971	26
85,220	17	71,383	83	9,948	96	47,961	95	26,642	32	66,089	42
91,207	68	66,984	00	1,863	92	44,284	27	29,592	91	63,982	54
91,604	01	57,502	10	16,210	64	31,450	42	32,752	50	98,782	01
92,360	72	52,399	89	14,099	22	30,052	86	30,578	77	79,646	00
96,460	50	61,845	02	4,106	02	28,175	25	29,578	83	93,846	43
211,353	71	66,599	98	2,215	85	37,969	35	33,426	45	110,211	68
162,330	07	66,988	02	1,620	38	38,749	72	39,556	48	99,112	62
211,162	76	62,291	65	13,143	40	38,229	50	42,572	83	89,220	09
202,455	56	68,439	88	15,247	60	24,807	59	44,589	95	84,004	34
233,785	59	81,044	50	2,275	73	33,173	74	46,819	02	99,320	21
302,734	44	84,841	65	3,911	49	35,359	71	53,310	44	131,199	56
312,007	55	90,348	93	2,093	10	36,661	61	52,015	99	105,663	43
298,183	96	84,557	67	4,155	63	41,766	92	55,861	80	130,234	83
294,757	98	91,617	56	4,172	55	47,949	68	70,257	03	136,406	44
294,516	72	84,246	10	2,560	07	47,640	78	117,463	45	79,846	62
3,778,483	35	1,812,843	21	136,660	92	1,061,825	29	1,031,425	84	1,782,622	28

STATEMENT of Receipts by

Years.	Public Buildings.											
	Insurance.		Refunds.		Refunds re Public Works.							
	£	s	£	s	£	s	£	s	£	s	£	s
1867.....												
1868.....												
1869.....												
1870.....												
1871.....												
1872.....												
1873.....			3,713 14									
1874.....			1,810 20									
1875.....			1,233 04									
1876.....			26,487 50		137 84							
1877.....			11,925 71		117 16							
1878.....			9,000 00		5,132 46		521 91					
1879.....			6,900 00		625 63							
1880.....			1,500 01		29,338 20		18 00					
1881.....					1,140 19							
1882.....			1,500 00		707 95							
1883.....			9,798 02		34 88							
1884.....			753 36		645 60							
1885.....			5,000 08		202 15							
1886.....			21,608 11		6,155 48				15,716 67			
1887.....					200 00				122,211 57			
1888.....			1,616 36		4,000 09		400 00		28,861 71		30,471 81	
1889.....			80 10		1,089 50				315 74		119,851 20	
1890.....			15,359 06		2,913 50				315 74		82,976 87	
1891.....					116 63				315 74			
1892.....					4,083 13				6,472 87		2,266 20	
1893.....					1,295 55						1,000 00	
Totals.....		73,115 10		102,856 53		1,194 91		174,210 04		236,566 08		

the Treasurer.—*Continued.*

Municipal Loan Fund.	Drainage Works rent charges.		Drainage Debentures.		Annuities.		Totals.	
	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
68,178 56			1,125 60		182,899 63		2,250,207 74	
191,463 28			2,888 31		2,625,179 29		2,500,695 70	
158,469 70			10,444 58		2,333,179 62		3,060,747 97	
38,508 10			16,211 71		2,961,515 31		2,589,222 83	
50,179 16			570 88		3,446,347 93		2,502,566 04	
28,951 26			11,883 40		3,156,605 81		2,285,178 07	
831,909 33			15,289 70		2,287,951 39		2,029 66	
652,505 49			19,734 97		2,584,169 76		1,850 00	
113,444 44			9,029 27		2,788,746 78		1,670 00	
			6,547 55		2,880,450 40		1,500 00	
31 66			24,975 86		2,439,941 42		1,320 00	
4,476 20			26,044 19		2,820,555 45		1,150 00	
2,647 96			18,079 29		3,005,920 71		1,000 00	
			18,523 17		3,148,660 01		850 00	
25,000 00			4,447 79		3,527,577 95		17,486 76	
4,000 00					3,603,262 14		39,019 83	
850 00					3,538,405 08		41,159 41	
			17,726 97		3,423,154 99		42,518 25	
			14,299 80		4,138,589 09		45,437 09	
			12,910 45		4,662,921 57		52,257 68	
			10,766 58		4,091,914 01			
2,234,291 67			244,528 34		718,258 37		1,432,519 06	
							78,836,566 69	

STATEMENT of Expenditure by the Treasurer of the Province

Years.	Civil Government.		Legislation.		Administration of Justice.		Education.		Public Institutions Maintenance.	
	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
1867.	18,219	47	14,938	95	4,812	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
1868.	90,959	62	85,949	18	171,995	81	331,582	20	152,936	19
1869.	81,897	03	82,941	22	172,656	33	276,146	70	146,776	73
1870.	104,909	35	37,487	87	180,004	02	315,887	92	157,925	80
1871.	114,613	99	94,177	28	182,621	71	351,306	40	171,423	17
1872.	142,218	85	99,559	42	191,647	66	421,703	53	214,967	89
1873.	156,646	82	120,400	68	204,604	84	462,963	22	234,040	76
1874.	159,180	49	176,289	79	208,373	36	487,444	80	286,088	12
1875.	155,526	16	66,263	43	219,462	91	503,311	77	362,710	51
1876.	155,365	59	106,940	56	286,591	40	524,493	51	368,046	02
1877.	159,996	43	122,321	21	277,302	47	550,984	36	427,044	74
1878.	158,721	64	126,463	03	295,369	52	556,056	84	482,466	76
1879.	154,276	84	114,072	98	274,013	22	527,097	24	469,190	80
1880.	173,732	67	111,585	44	265,070	31	505,104	86	505,598	41
1881.	174,803	12	178,954	85	251,119	10	502,824	31	551,663	61
1882.	190,739	55	165,016	04	262,731	46	511,268	48	608,387	17
1883.	202,898	00	133,366	83	275,244	94	513,347	65	648,995	63
1884.	179,825	23	141,440	28	331,026	69	531,651	00	600,216	15
1885.	184,254	70	125,762	04	354,923	35	533,564	46	613,570	89
1886.	183,049	56	115,612	22	346,641	16	568,112	13	609,228	66
1887.	189,289	57	123,002	46	324,495	09	570,760	42	650,744	62
1888.	200,685	25	127,030	77	373,898	80	579,443	80	721,602	69
1889.	211,761	68	119,938	69	366,252	24	598,238	32	728,909	61
1890.	219,563	77	121,475	97	391,006	00	626,142	93	769,905	68
1891.	221,126	28	123,601	03	398,968	79	645,115	23	820,516	68
1892.	235,760	61	132,597	76	391,689	80	653,161	46	818,435	77
1893.	241,621	63	138,924	82	380,652	34	662,520	69	778,839	08
Totals.	4,461,643	90	3,106,114	80	7,383,175	50	13,310,234	23	12,900,232	14

of Ontario from July 1st, 1867, to December 31st, 1893.

Immigration.		Agriculture and Arts.		Hospitals and Charities.		Repairs and Maintenance, Public Buildings.		Public Buildings.		Public Works.	
£	s	£	s	£	s	£	s	£	s	£	s
		4,000 00									
17,595 00		69,634 00		39,000 00				125,846 29			
32,087 65		71,151 41		44,000 00				238,865 50		21,187 39	
29,712 56		68,072 20		42,510 00				282,908 52		124,825 77	
57,750 49		76,277 90		40,260 00				296,076 98		134,543 47	
159,178 55		81,612 10		42,100 00				206,071 83		60,693 12	
134,640 66		82,817 93		43,020 00				472,859 50		81,530 21	
94,060 53		86,488 24		43,020 00				291,558 14		117,880 14	
45,201 10		94,444 83		52,346 16				125,059 05		25,515 32	
46,265 34		97,348 42		65,495 07				265,743 47		33,205 35	
31,975 09		97,234 55		64,151 48				280,020 66		30,666 56	
39,650 12		97,028 62		70,673 19				384,919 18		26,313 26	
52,982 19		105,900 80		73,720 44				140,190 90		26,867 27	
34,826 37		107,282 72		72,832 63				141,361 12		26,375 31	
30,414 67		106,936 01		78,092 75				144,552 28		24,369 94	
47,764 41		131,182 53		78,095 79				129,226 17		20,140 25	
43,369 92		139,725 95		80,600 53				129,859 08		41,062 43	
19,088 11		195,362 64		94,218 83		70,149 91		235,517 24		27,717 40	
16,837 40		159,576 45		96,421 28		62,601 54		155,720 29		38,690 80	
11,795 94		125,712 06		103,416 19		57,650 91		227,893 19		51,763 07	
7,952 39		130,567 14		106,230 62		63,250 15		234,782 69		40,990 23	
6,849 90		139,054 46		113,686 14		69,229 54		291,423 56		42,870 71	
5,585 98		138,787 58		120,402 48		64,732 60		518,407 39		23,071 66	
6,628 94		127,906 21		126,037 38		63,600 83		453,188 51		34,715 38	
8,334 86		149,535 42		134,992 89		59,667 39		412,243 77		35,126 67	
7,231 06				{ 32,750 00							
987,779 23		3,020,445 64		2,174,544 76		652,826 08		6,899,207 45		1,129,992 43	

* Houses of Refuge.

STATEMENT of Expenditure

Years.	Colonization Roads.		Charges on Crown Lands.		Refunds.		Statute Consolidation.		Miscellaneous.	
	£	c.	£	c.	£	c.	£	c.	£	c.
1867.....	2,608	77	9,674	42	2,416	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
1868.....	36,901	15	30,190	14	13,229	39	.....	.....	31,045	20
1869.....	35,589	94	46,341	69	183,341	01	.....	.....	27,261	78
1870.....	50,000	00	68,163	07	92,631	40	.....	.....	21,563	08
1871.....	55,409	04	46,306	94	186,241	25	.....	.....	37,813	42
1872.....	75,799	19	95,750	68	128,864	70	.....	.....	26,029	61
1873.....	145,950	00	110,491	66	168,848	52	.....	.....	16,859	54
1874.....	90,762	43	78,968	02	163,568	70	.....	.....	17,338	20
1875.....	103,511	89	67,249	89	107,669	78	.....	.....	86,418	38
1876.....	85,931	43	70,769	60	57,392	09	.....	.....	74,270	39
1877.....	77,300	00	78,469	56	103,428	63	.....	.....	81,937	75
1878.....	85,612	48	70,509	14	61,591	24	.....	.....	78,901	33
1879.....	114,564	13	67,776	17	53,421	26	.....	.....	124,539	93
1880.....	96,839	99	59,046	47	34,558	23	.....	.....	91,293	19
1881.....	97,289	80	67,592	98	42,207	85	.....	.....	43,820	24
1882.....	110,650	00	83,547	16	41,348	93	.....	.....	66,806	61
1883.....	123,497	47	67,131	26	40,960	29	.....	.....	103,717	15
1884.....	185,772	55	103,006	53	46,006	70	.....	.....	84,754	05
1885.....	121,435	32	96,573	08	31,023	41	2,339	65	97,980	53
1886.....	145,213	80	91,092	93	24,214	58	17,666	37	86,326	92
1887.....	122,974	78	94,538	80	24,729	21	27,759	27	148,802	97
1888.....	112,273	56	96,734	47	27,903	63	31,394	99	80,838	65
1889.....	103,666	63	101,775	68	18,024	87	781	97	60,013	63
1890.....	125,233	26	125,172	23	26,168	14	.....	.....	151,983	39
1891.....	98,312	31	171,666	47	30,563	74	.....	.....	87,916	07
1892.....	103,655	39	131,863	80	21,912	11	.....	.....	117,815	98
1893.....	112,166	30	97,193	80	18,682	94	.....	.....	179,648	59
Total.....	2,618,921	61	2,227,596	69	1,750,948	78	79,942	25	2,025,696	58

by the Treasurer.—*Continued.*

Aid to Railways.		Annuities.		Drainage Debentures—Municipal and Tile.		Drainage Works.		New Parliament Buildings.		Brockville Lunatic Asylum.		Widows' Pensions.	
		£	¢	£	¢	£	¢	£	¢	£	¢	£	¢
372,786 00				53,949 22									
426,642 00				54,238 56									
113,812 90				81,736 30	55,660 03								
417,334 00				24,809 95	53,443 78								
372,306 65				49,243 25	11,425 96								
343,613 74				34,496 45	590 40								
232,529 05				86,602 39									
479,064 02				51,279 30				4,150 07					
182,032 48				41,926 48				112 00					
205,528 37				37,519 47				1,342 19			2,347 14		
254,445 82				31,294 83				2,272 50			3,645 88		
258,001 62				71,998 04	1,600 00							3,284 84	
253,783 41	6,700 00			40,223 78				26 90					
250,808 01	20,400 00			27,926 56				8,119 44					
247,982 14	33,550 00			30,166 39				164,678 29					
247,982 14	45,950 00			58,784 92				159,203 23			11,041 15		
247,982 14	52,200 00			26,627 88				143,167 35			1,764 07		
248,681 74	52,200 00			85,654 56				142,102 42					
252,179 74	59,200 00			62,887 88				208,348 43					
158,189 58	70,200 00			43,593 64				323,212 17					
145,416 44	74,200 00			62,495 07				159,690 30	92,385 03				
5,959,084 13	466,800 00			1,057,454 87	122,720 17	1,316,425 29		92,385 03		22,083 08			

STATEMENT of Expenditure by the Treasurer.—*Continued.*

Years.	Municipal Loan Fund Distribution.		Common School Fund—on account Quebec's share.		Land Improvement Fund—Held by the Dominion—Paid with interest to the Municipalities.		University of Toronto.		Totals.	
	£	¢	£	¢	£	¢	£	¢		
1867.....							56,669	97		
1868.....							1,179,269	17		
1869.....							1,445,751	73		
1870.....							1,578,976	65		
1871.....							1,816,784	11		
1872.....							2,217,555	07		
1873.....							2,940,803	45		
1874.....	1,361,101	59					3,870,704	14		
1875.....	986,243	48					3,604,524	42		
1876.....	452,151	28					3,139,505	66		
1877.....	317,711	04					3,119,117	73		
1878.....	108,171	15					2,902,388	37		
1879.....	65,765	76	25,000	00			2,941,714	27		
1880.....	22,061	41	15,000	00			2,518,186	80		
1881.....	8,182	22	25,000	00			2,579,802	28		
1882.....	57,458	73	25,000	00	111,158	79	2,918,826	95		
1883.....	9,071	70	25,000	00	9,579	58	2,887,037	73		
1884.....	150	00			338	26	3,207,889	67		
1885.....	154	48	35,000	00			3,040,139	07		
1886.....	377	51			93,062	84	3,181,449	69		
1887.....	177	12	100,000	00	704	53	3,454,372	43		
1888.....							3,545,234	85		
1889.....							3,653,356	37		
1890.....							3,896,324	38		
1891.....					47,111	87	100,000	00	4,158,459	55
1892.....					2,049	74	60,000	00	4,068,257	39
1893.....					1,209	50			3,907,145	32
Totals.	3,388,777	47	250,000	00	265,215	11	160,000	00	77,830,247	22

Total Receipts, 1867-1893, as per Statement	\$78,836,566	69
Amount added to cost price of stationery supplied to the Queen's Printer, see Auditor's Report, Public Accounts, 1889, Fol. V	23,642	07
		<hr/>
		\$78,860,208
		76
Total expenditure, 1867-1893, as per Statement.....	\$77,830,247	22
Cash in banks, 31st December, 1893, current account	75,016	68
Cash in banks, 31st December, 1893, special deposits.....	925,000	00
Stationery on hand, 31st December, 1893, see Auditor's Report, Public Accounts, 1893, Fol. 20	29,944	86
		<hr/>
		\$78,860,208
		76

Notes :

Education Office, Salaries and Expenses transferred from Education to Civil Government	1879
School of Science, Salaries and Expenses transferred from Public Institutions Maintenance to Education.....	1884
Mechanics' Institutes, etc., transferred from Agriculture to Education	1886
Expenses of Élections transferred from Legislation to Miscellaneous	1875
Agricultural College and Farm transferred from Public Institutions Maintenance to Agriculture.....	1884
Repairs, etc., Public Buildings under Departmental Expenses	1867-83
Consolidation of Statutes under Miscellaneous	1874-85
Drainage Works transferred from Miscellaneous to Public Works..	1869
Commissioner of Agriculture appointed.	1888
Bureau of Industries' officials transferred from Agriculture to Civil Government regular staff Department Agriculture	1889
Mining Bureau under Crown Lands Expenditure	1891
do transferred to Civil Government.....	1892
Widows' Pensions transferred to Refunds—Municipalities Fund...	1890

C. H. SPROULE,
Provincial Auditor.

PROVINCIAL AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
March 22nd, 1894.

STATEMENT shewing amounts payable annually for Certificates, issued by the Treasurer of the Province of Ontario, for "Aid to Railways" and "Annuities."

Year.	Railway Aid Certificates.	Annuities.	Year.	Railway Aid Certificates.	Annuities.
	\$ c.	\$ c.		\$ c.	\$ c.
<i>Forward..</i>					
				1,034,408 68	1,484,000 00
1894.....	146,815 64	74,200 00	1914.....	15,391 20	74,200 00
1895.....	146,815 64	74,200 00	1915.....	15,391 20	74,200 00
1896.....	141,807 44	74,200 00	1916.....	15,391 20	74,200 00
1897.....	121,255 58	74,200 00	1917.....	15,391 20	74,200 00
1898.....	92,742 58	74,200 00	1918.....	15,391 20	74,200 00
1899.....	78,310 19	74,200 00	1919.....	15,391 20	74,200 00
1900.....	72,237 18	74,200 00	1920.....	15,391 20	74,200 00
1901.....	40,431 77	74,200 00	1921.....	15,391 20	74,200 00
1902.....	24,274 17	74,200 00	1922.....	15,391 20	74,200 00
1903.....	15,806 49	74,200 00	1923.....	15,391 20	74,200 00
1904.....	15,391 20	74,200 00	1924.....	15,391 20	67,500 00
1905.....	15,391 20	74,200 00	1925.....	15,391 20	53,800 00
1906.....	15,391 20	74,200 00	1926.....	15,391 20	40,650 00
1907.....	15,391 20	74,200 00	1927.....	15,391 20	28,250 00
1908.....	15,391 20	74,200 00	1928.....	15,391 20	22,000 00
1909.....	15,391 20	74,200 00	1929.....	15,391 20	22,000 00
1910.....	15,391 20	74,200 00	1930.....	14,691 60	22,000 00
1911.....	15,391 20	74,200 00	1931.....	11,193 60	15,000 00
1912.....	15,391 20	74,200 00	1932.....	4,197 60	4,000 00
1913.....	15,391 20	74,200 00	1933.....	1,399 20	.....
<i>Forward....</i>	<i>1,034,408 68</i>	<i>1,484,000 00</i>	<i>Totals....</i>	<i>1,312,149 88</i>	<i>2,501,200 00</i>

*Note.—Present value of Railway Certificates—(interest 2½ per cent.
half yearly)* \$922,091 82
Present value of Annuities—(interest 2½ per cent. half-yearly) 1,319,775 70

C. H. SPROULE,
Provincial Auditor.

PROVINCIAL AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, March 22nd, 1894.

SCHEDULE "C."

CAPITAL HELD AND DEBTS DUE BY THE DOMINION TO ONTARIO,
BEARING INTEREST.

	As stated in Treasurer's Statement of 11th April, 1893.	As stated in Treasurer's Statement of 6th March, 1894.
	\$ c.	\$ c.
U. C. Grammar School Fund (2 Vict. Cap. 10)	312,759 04	312,769 04
U. C. Building Fund (18 Sect., Act 1854)	1,472,391 41	1,472,391 41
Land Improvement Fund (see award)	124,685 18	124,685 18
Ontario's share of Library		105,541 00
The Capital under Act 1884 (See Award Nov., '93)	2,848,289 52	
Less estimated balance due the Dominion	1,544,000 00	
	1,304,289 52	1,590,519 37
	3,214,135 15	3,605,906 00

GENERAL STATEMENT shewing the amount of benefit derived by each County during 23 years, 1871-1893, on account of the following heads :

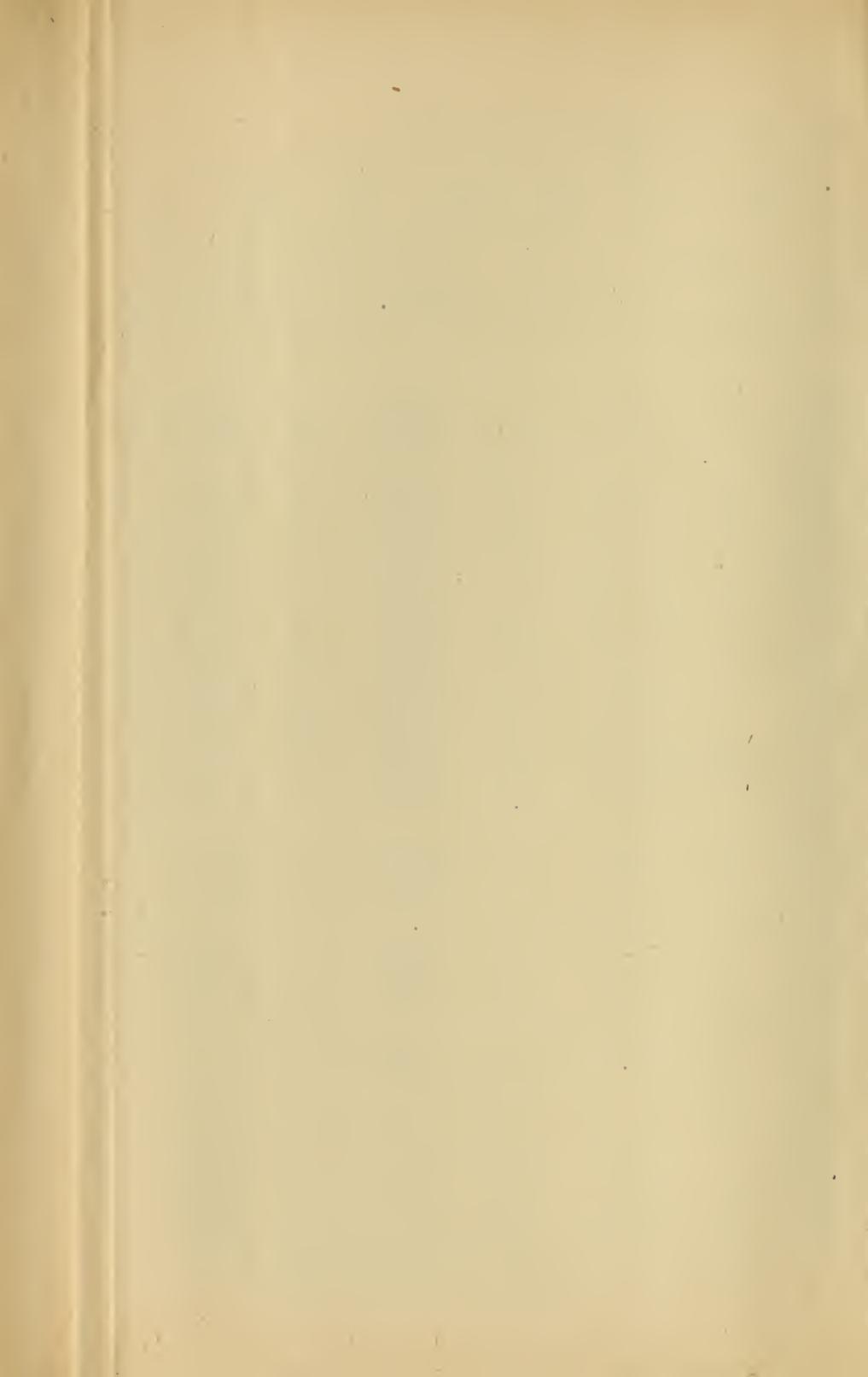
COUNTY.	Lunatic Asylums.		Central Prison.		Reformatory for Boys.		Blind Institution.		Deaf and Dumb Institution.		Public Separate and High Schools.		Administration of Justice.		Agricultural Societies.		Mechanics' Institutes.		Total.			
	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.				
Brant	152,176	28	26,669	77	30,596	01	28,435	08	28,639	14	96,669	00	89,267	99	33,880	00	19,989	43	501,762	70		
Bruce	176,769	76	7,350	47	11,411	06	21,831	08	24,632	23	211,516	00	67,774	56	37,000	00	19,815	13	577,951	19		
Carleton	280,981	71	35,835	94	27,323	39	15,146	13	33,056	42	104,759	00	102,442	00	20,850	00	4,225	10	626,277	11		
Dufferin	14,494	44	1,947	27	1,731	79	3,178	89	1,356	98	56,583	00	14,754	92	13,500	00	4,480	68	118,064	50		
Elgin	178,368	04	24,065	61	23,714	00	15,268	57	22,989	30	141,679	00	103,066	85	32,776	00	10,071	80	553,589	37		
Essex	144,346	06	39,152	92	15,683	74	23,210	50	18,020	99	152,165	00	84,193	98	20,240	00	2,749	42	554,014	41		
Frontenac	282,517	73	23,712	54	36,807	29	22,677	05	15,889	27	101,343	00	59,733	38	20,950	00	11,873	49	581,492	96		
Glengarry	133,267	37	12,069	42	6,648	12	4,937	88	12,303	72	81,462	00	24,298	00	994	50	276,201	01				
Dundas	51,887	26	2,012	16	10,877	72	4,393	78	9,833	34	90,725	00	51,833	50	16,300	00	2,103	50	181,738	98		
Glenorchy	69,849	52	5,399	20	4,399	78	6,545	06	8,471	00	256,005	00	49,957	23	63,450	00	5,181	80	585,516	14		
Leeds	146,915	92	24,820	44	10,848	27	11,844	90	16,492	58	235,960	00	67,385	51	46,000	00	15,300	15	66,085	97		
Grenville	44,406	50	852	50	6,898	38	2,500	77	5,391	99	27,381	00	79,621	24	20,733	33	4,955	84	143,284	47		
Grey	206,068	24	11,829	57	13,355	29	17,947	86	29,437	85	109,831	00	58,181	43	30,100	36	13,090	42	340,171	08		
Haldimand	117,493	46	4,707	81	5,100	79	11,971	02	7,198	40	1,913	28	45,415	00	15,565	44	6,395	00	69,288	72		
Haliburton	120,050	48	3,162	43	6,614	37	5,070	11	10,637	71	85,997	00	34,570	22	16,300	00	10,016	33	292,118	65		
Hastings	163,264	11	18,192	56	17,645	03	15,457	22	44,422	90	187,271	00	69,747	23	49,138	50	8,851	10	573,969	65		
Huron	232,979	32	6,148	94	7,868	21	20,501	83	42,687	24	265,279	00	61,463	95	46,099	00	32,506	26	715,333	75		
Kent	166,232	95	27,957	91	18,347	32	12,931	33	20,227	43	176,422	00	84,083	82	31,260	00	13,524	80	550,997	56		
Lambton	241,432	37	18,147	07	37,381	27	22,736	38	23,120	54	168,303	00	31,200	00	16,593	15	638,335	02				
Lanark	157,216	74	4,904	20	2,066	34	2,610	02	11,842	99	182,163	00	30,100	36	32,600	00	436,603	07				
Lennox and Addington	121,146	91	3,243	64	2,764	71	7,251	07	13,945	01	124,501	00	31,229	99	32,599	00	5,872	30	342,553	63		
Lincoln	160,965	50	23,883	29	29,598	97	9,570	19	8,229	64	133,042	00	66,644	01	28,783	31	18,380	81	478,355	72		
Middlesex	513,505	00	67,946	09	53,157	65	26,183	02	36,008	69	256,750	00	181,838	01	57,600	00	25,027	02	1,207,301	48		
Norfolk	119,346	33	7,973	64	17,414	39	14,716	98	20,866	62	136,041	00	63,381	61	32,600	00	7,473	26	1,418	93		
Northumberland	180,881	37	24,240	25	10,709	68	9,235	31	25,926	63	190,856	00	83,591	33	32,600	00	7,540	72	558,568	99		
Durham	122,642	69	4,174	32	9,006	55	6,208	84	17,126	71	162,730	00	70,463	16	32,600	00	10,621	70	864,450	81		
Ontario	240,512	80	14,434	41	25,605	77	16,415	60	19,916	85	237,377	00	64,227	28	32,600	00	16,521	30	673,411	79		
Oxford	205,765	10	28,647	95	20,358	38	6,066	67	20,152	42	193,183	00	106,573	00	37,074	83	22,950	00	18,410	71	590,517	51
Peel	133,276	78	4,836	39	1,817	89	3,846	60	7,073	85	106,573	00	37,074	83	32,600	00	17,350	09	337,293	83		
Peterborough	183,350	26	6,003	39	13,939	19	12,318	00	33,911	96	215,646	00	58,941	63	21,217	88	585,277	72				
Peterborough	98,572	74	7,522	19	1,000	65	7,522	19	11,271	51	10,026	74	157,130	00	36,375	77	32,921	00	10,138	10	369,999	70
Prescott	56,164	81	1,212	97	2,028	36	553	64	6,358	77	130,101	00	36,835	99	16,300	00	83	40	82,796	95		
Russell	11,533	40	86	77	352	24	2,502	14	10,894	37	18,100	00	20,207	41	601	50	209,207	41				
Prince Edward	58,841	63	1,932	10	1,953	62	11,810	00	4,162	45	28,693	00	32,630	78	16,300	00	796	85	207,120	43		
Renfrew	85,305	32	5,764	36	9,462	66	22,324	44	14,046	71	183,920	00	52,884	32	33,040	00	4,927	40	411,675	21		
Simcoe	303,301	69	21,505	26	18,133	90	18,093	15	33,359	34	329,580	00	109,082	42	52,950	00	29,043	86	915,049	62		
Victoria	105,472	69	5,712	81	5,024	33	9,981	34	9,006	69	197,797	00	46,157	11	32,600	00	8,418	49	420,260	46		
Waterloo	128,737	45	17,158	38	14,736	62	9,582	28	22,158	91	200,119	00	67,607	50	32,600	00	38,060	07	530,760	21		
Welland	112,525	64	44,059	70	18,517	82	6,903	85	8,894	65	126,315	00	64,176	13	20,733	36	16,889	81	419,015	96		
Wellington	216,649	26	19,006	48	10,808	64	22,988	29	26,930	43	231,337	00	75,284	03	48,900	00	35,815	44	687,714	57		
Wentworth	367,848	07	128,114	94	78,765	04	41,002	62	30,302	14	121,758	00	135,635	78	41,345	00	13,123	34	957,894	93		
York	1,174,469	64	311,461	70	119,479	76	99,447	78	61,403	03	240,017	00	425,827	23	61,362	00	29,116	33	2,522,085	07		
Unorganized Districts	219,164	84	15,981	12	2,502	09	7,729	29	15,908	54	230,180	00	790,319	92	59,112	00	10,284	90	1,351,182	70		
Total	8,005,521	54	1,058,754	79	759,948	98	656,189	23	843,707	46	6,819,650	00	3,653,682	76	1,390,751	00	551,182	25	23,730,388	01		

STATEMENT shewing the number of Lunatics in residence in the Provincial Asylums each year since 1871, the Counties they were admitted from, the Cost of

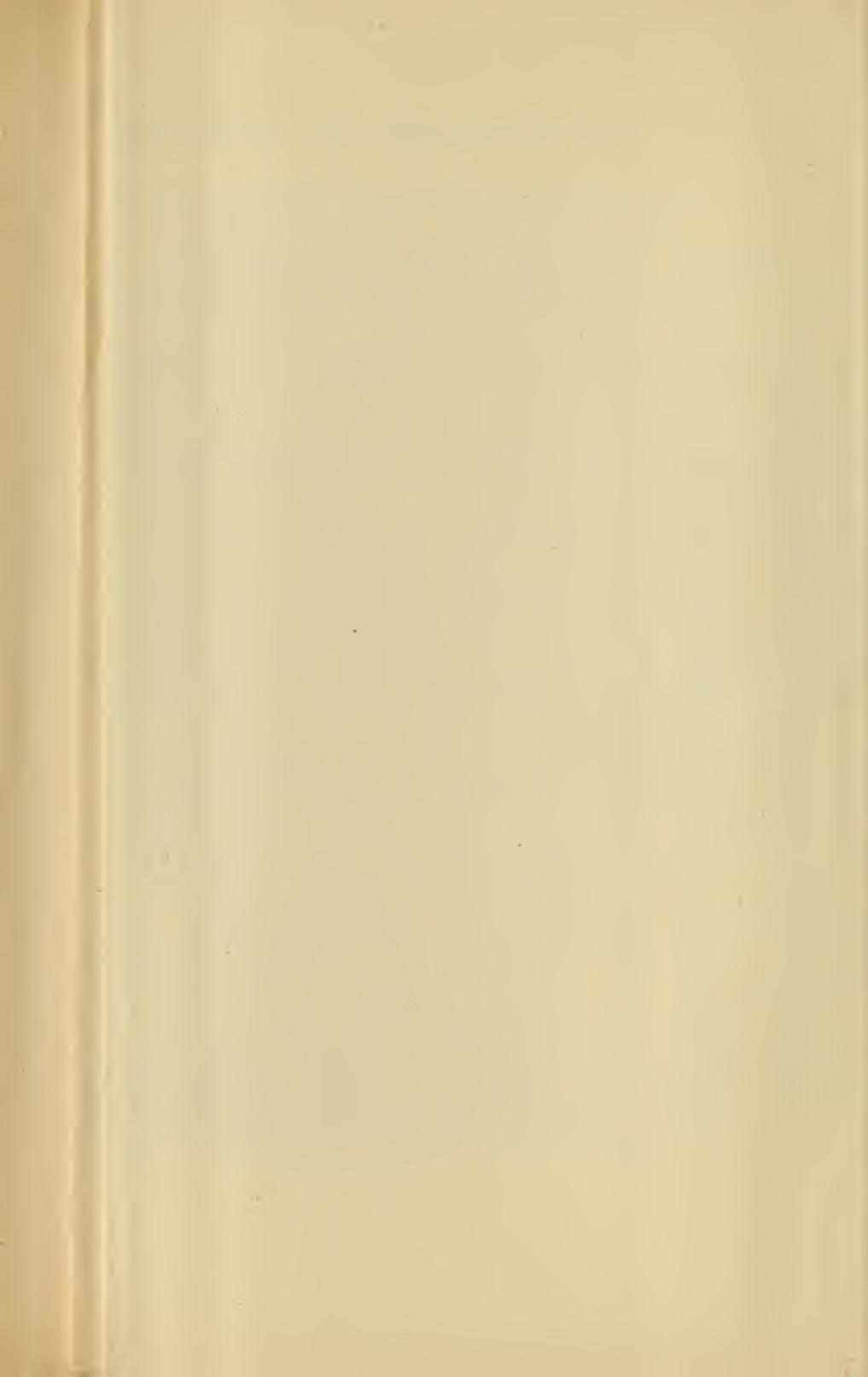
County.	1871.		1872.		1873.		1874.		1875.		1876.		1877.		1878.		1879.		1880.		1881.		1882.				
	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.																							
		\$ c.		\$ c.																							
Algoma	1	116 31	1	128 49	1	133 87	1	134 03	1	132 45	2	266 42	2	246 80	1	118 17	3	365 64	4	537 84	6	537 84	6	537 84	6	537 84	6
Brant	25	2,907 75	30	3,854 70	32	4,282 84	35	4,691 05	33	4,370 85	39	5,195 19	45	6,345 00	48	5,405 53	51	6,293 40	58	6,855 86	69	7,190 92	56	7,529 76	56	7,529 76	56
Bruce	15	1,744 65	17	2,184 33	16	2,141 92	24	3,216 72	26	3,443 70	33	4,395 03	43	6,063 00	49	6,159 79	48	5,923 20	54	6,381 18	56	6,825 28	63	8,470 98	63	8,470 98	63
Carleton	54	6,280 74	52	6,681 48	56	7,496 72	59	7,997 77	62	8,211 90	60	7,992 60	70	9,870 80	72	9,051 12	77	9,501 80	82	9,689 94	91	11,091 68	89	11,966 94	101	11,966 94	101
Dufferin																											
Dundas	5	581 55	7	899 43	11	1,472 57	10	1,340 80	12	1,589 40	12	1,598 52	14	1,974 00	16	2,011 36	14	1,737 60	16	1,890 72	16	1,950 06	20	2,689 20	19	2,689 20	19
Durham	33	3,838 23	36	4,625 64	35	4,653 19	34	4,557 02	36	4,768 20	23	3,063 83	21	2,981 00	30	3,771 30	33	4,072 20	33	3,899 61	43	5,240 84	42	5,647 32	44	5,647 32	44
Elgin	30	3,469 30	39	5,911 11	43	5,756 41	42	5,629 26	42	5,562 90	45	5,994 45	53	7,473 00	60	7,542 60	56	6,910 40	62	7,276 54	67	8,165 96	69	9,277 74	66	9,277 74	66
Essex	24	2,791 44	27	3,597 72	31	4,149 97	29	3,886 87	26	3,443 70	29	3,863 09	29	4,049 00	32	4,022 72	34	4,195 60	42	4,963 14	45	5,484 60	46	6,135 46	47	6,135 46	47
Frontenac	22	6,018 12	59	7,889 81	58	7,808 33	59	7,997 77	60	7,947 00	75	9,299 75	77	10,857 00	94	11,816 74	89	10,986 50	95	11,226 15	102	12,431 76	100	13,446 00	93	13,446 00	93
Glenary	13	1,512 03	15	1,927 35	17	2,275 79	17	2,278 51	14	1,854 30	11	1,465 31	14	1,974 00	14	1,759 94	16	1,974 40	21	2,481 57	21	2,559 48	22	2,958 12	27	2,958 12	27
Grenville	8	930 48	8	1,027 93	10	1,338 70	9	1,206 27	11	1,456 95	8	1,065 68	11	1,551 60	12	1,508 52	16	1,974 40	13	1,836 21	14	1,706 32	16	2,151 36	16	2,151 36	16
Grey	24	2,791 44	26	3,340 74	32	4,283 84	31	4,154 93	40	5,298 00	41	5,461 61	47	6,627 00	49	6,159 79	52	7,280 60	59	6,072 03	61	7,434 68	69	9,277 74	72	9,277 74	72
Haldimand	22	2,558 82	23	2,955 27	23	3,079 01	23	3,082 69	29	3,841 05	35	4,662 35	33	4,653 00	37	4,651 27	35	4,319 00	34	4,017 78	38	4,631 44	39	5,243 94	40	5,243 94	40
Halton	26	3,024 06	27	3,469 23	26	3,480 62	29	3,886 87	28	3,708 60	28	3,729 88	29	4,049 00	29	3,645 59	36	4,319 00	31	4,844 97	39	4,733 32	39	5,243 94	38	5,243 94	38
Hastings	27	3,140 37	38	4,882 62	32	4,283 84	30	4,020 90	30	3,973 50	36	4,795 66	46	6,486 00	45	5,656 95	47	5,799 80	55	6,499 35	55	6,703 40	59	7,933 14	63	7,933 14	63
Huron	37	4,303 47	35	4,497 15	38	5,087 06	35	4,691 05	36	4,768 20	40	5,328 40	48	6,738 34	54	5,788 34	59	7,280 60	69	8,153 73	83	10,116 04	89	11,966 94	88	11,966 94	88
Kent	25	2,907 75	24	3,038 76	13	3,079 01	34	4,557 02	36	4,768 20	36	4,795 66	32	4,512 00	41	5,154 11	50	6,170 60	58	6,853 86	54	6,581 72	62	8,336 52	68	8,336 52	68
Lambton	28	3,256 68	31	3,983 19	37	4,953 19	37	4,953 11	41	5,430 45	51	6,793 71	53	7,473 00	66	8,296 86	61	7,527 40	65	7,681 05	79	9,628 52	86	11,563 56	92	11,563 56	92
Lanark	28	3,256 68	30	3,854 70	30	4,016 10	28	3,752 84	25	3,311 75	33	4,335 93	35	4,935 00	35	4,390 85	43	5,306 20	45	5,817 65	45	5,484 60	47	6,319 62	51	6,319 62	51
Leeds	20	2,326 29	23	2,955 27	21	2,811 27	23	3,082 69	24	3,178 80	30	3,896 30	37	5,217 00	41	5,154 11	43	5,306 20	50	5,908 50	46	5,600 48	49	5,588 54	51	5,588 54	51
Lennox and Addington	17	1,977 27	17	2,184 33	20	2,677 40	21	2,814 63	22	2,913 90	22	2,930 62	34	4,794 00	35	4,399 85	37	4,565 80	40	4,726 80	41	4,997 08	44	5,916 24	46	5,916 24	46
Lincoln	29	3,372 99	27	3,469 23	29	3,882 23	30	4,020 90	29	3,841 05	38	5,061 98	44	6,204 00	48	6,034 08	51	6,293 40	58	6,853 86	56	6,825 23	64	8,005 44	60	8,005 44	60
Middlesex	88	10,235 28	93	11,949 57	100	13,337 00	103	13,805 09	103	13,642 35	123	16,384 83	141	19,881 00	153	19,233 63	165	20,361 00	166	19,612 22	171	22,341 48	175	23,664 36	184	23,664 36	184
Muskoka																											
Nipissing																											
Norfolk	30	3,489 30	23	2,955 27	21	2,811 27	22	2,948 66	25	3,311 75	30	3,996 30	32	4,512 00	35	4,399 85	37	4,565 80	38	4,490 46	39	4,753 32	37	4,975 02	41	4,975 02	41
Northumberland	33	3,838 23	42	5,396 58	39	5,220 93	42	4,562 26	42	5,562 90	62	8,250 20	66	9,306 00	61	7,668 31	65	8,024 00	65	7,681 05	64	7,800 32	74	9,950 40	72	9,950 40	72
Ontario	47	5,466 57	48	6,167 52	50	6,638 50	54	7,237 62	57	7,549 65	59	7,859 39	68	9,588 00	67	9,422 57	72	8,884 80	81	9,571 71	87	10,603 56	96	12,908 16	95	12,908 16	95
Oxford	31	3,605 61	37	4,754 13	36	4,819 32	42	5,629 26	41	5,430 45	45	5,994 45	49	6,909 00	49	6,159 79	54	6,663 60	63	7,444 71	69	8,409 72	69	9,277 74	73	9,277 74	73
Parry Sound																											
Peel	26	3,024 06	28	3,597 72	30	4,016 10	31	4,154 93	34	4,503 30	36	4,795 56	41	5,781 00	52	6,536 92	51	6,293 40	56	6,617 52	53	6,460 04	53	7,126 38	52	7,126 38	52
Perth	35	4,070 85	34	4,868 66	35	4,685 45	36	4,825 08	40	5,298 00	40	5,323 40	42	6,063 00	46	5,782 66	51	6,293 40	58	6,853 85	63	7,678 44	63	8,470 98	70	8,470 98	70
Peterboro'	25	2,997 75	23	2,955 27	24	3,212 88	20	2,680 60	21	2,781 45	18	2,397 78	24	3,384 00	23	2,891 33	28	3,455 20	27	3,190 59	28	3,412 64	29	3,899 34	30	3,899 34	30
Prescott	10	1,163 10	10	1,284 90	12	1,606 44	16	2,144 48	17	2,251 65	15	1,998 15	16	2,236 00	16	2,011 36	16	1,974 40	19	2,245 23	23	2,803 24	21	2,823 65	20	2,823 65	21
Prince Edward	9	1,046 79	10	1,284 90	12	1,606 44	13	1,742 39	14	1,854 30	15	1,998 15	12	1,692 00	11	1,382 87	19	2,344 60	20	2,363 40	21	2,559 48	21	2,823 65	21	2,823 65	21
Rainy River	9	1,046 79	10	1,284 90	12	1,606 44	10	1,340 30	9	1,192 05	14	1,864 94	23	3,243 00	23	2,891 33	25	3,085 00	26	3,072 42	26	3,168 88	30	4,033 80	32	4,033 80	32
Russell	1	116 31	1	133 87															3	354 51	2	243 76	2	243 76	2	243 76	2
Simco	37	4,303 47	39	5,011 11	38	5,087 06	40	5,361 20	41	5,430 45	50	6,660 60	58	8,178 00	65	8,171 15	77	9,501 80	80	9,453 60	90	10,969 20	85	11,429 10	96	11,429 10	96
Stormont	32	3,721 92	34	4,368 66	33	4,417 71	35	4,691 05	32	4,238 40	44	5,861 24	42	5,922 00	47	5,905 37	48	5,923 20	49	5,790 33	47	5,728 36	45	6,050 70	44	6,050 70	44
Thunder Bay																											
Victoria	16	1,860 96	17	2,184 33	17	2,275 79	22	2,948 66	19	2,516 55	26	3,463 46	30	4,230 00	30	3,771 30	34	4,195 60	35	4,135 95	40	4,875 20	44	5,916 24	42	5,916 24	42
Waterloo	23	2,675 13	28	3,597 72	28	3,748 36	30	4,020 90	28	3,708 60	29	3,864 09	31	4,371 00	33	4,148 43	36	4,442 40	47	5,553 99	49	5,972 12	46	6,185 40	49	6,185 40	

the Cost of maintaining the Asylums, and the amount of benefit thus derived by each County, each year, and in the twenty-three years, 1871-1893.

1883.			1884.			1885.			1866.			1887.			1888.			1889.			1890.			1891.			1892.			Amount of benefit derived by each County during the past 23 years.	County.		
No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.				
07.	\$377,095.10.		\$388,021.30.			No.	\$364,415.96.	No.	\$384,352.03.	No.	\$415,330.19.	No.	\$459,373.39.	No.	\$490,606.11.	No.	\$461,364.12.	No.	\$498,097.70.	No.	\$544,580.95.	No.	\$568,495.25.										
c.	\$ c.		\$ c.																														
84	6	800 88	10	1,335 20	11	1,366 42	11	1,356 30	8	1,059 12	10	1,353 40	15	2,108 70	14	1,790 95	18	2,305 98	17	2,273 58	17	2,279 36	20,209 91	Algoma,									
76	56	7,474 88	56	7,477 12	56	6,956 32	51	6,288 30	53	7,016 67	54	7,308 36	60	8,484 80	69	8,826 82	66	8,455 26	69	9,228 06	73	9,787 84	152,176 28	Brant,									
98	63	8,409 24	69	9,212 88	68	8,446 96	73	9,000 99	78	10,326 42	83	11,233 22	82	11,527 56	93	11,897 02	94	12,042 34	103	13,775 22	104	13,944 32	176,769 76	Brace,									
94	101	13,481 48	106	14,153 12	107	13,291 54	107	13,193 10	111	14,695 29	113	15,293 42	125	17,572 50	125	15,990 63	141	18,063 51	143	19,124 82	152	20,380 16	280,981 71	Carleton,									
92	4	538 92	4	538 08	8	993 76	10	1,109 70	10	1,323 20	10	1,353 40	9	1,265 22	9	1,151 32	12	1,537 32	14	1,872 36	18	2,413 44	14,480 74	Dufferin,									
20	19	2,536 12	17	2,269 84	20	2,484 40	17	2,099 10	15	1,985 85	21	2,842 14	16	2,249 28	13	1,663 02	22	2,518 12	26	3,477 24	29	3,888 32	51,387 26	Dundas,									
32	44	5,873 12	46	6,141 92	45	5,589 90	62	7,644 60	58	7,678 62	54	7,308 36	50	7,029 00	47	6,012 47	46	5,893 06	41	5,483 34	49	6,569 92	122,642 69	Durham,									
74	66	8,805 68	67	8,945 81	64	7,950 68	65	8,014 50	65	8,605 35	71	9,669 14	73	10,262 34	73	9,338 52	76	9,736 02	73	10,428 54	179,603 68	Elgin,											
16	47	6,273 56	49	6,512 18	52	6,459 44	61	7,521 30	62	8,208 18	65	8,797 40	69	9,700 02	67	8,570 97	78	10,431 72	91	12,201 28	144,348 65	Essex,											
60	93	12,413 64	95	12,684 00	95	11,800 90	106	13,070 18	109	14,430 51	116	15,700 60	116	16,307 28	116	14,839 30	121	15,501 31	129	17,252 46	152	20,380 16	282,517 73	Frontenac,									
12	27	3,605 96	29	3,872 03	26	3,229 72	30	3,699 30	29	3,830 31	34	4,601 90	29	4,076 82	26	3,326 05	26	3,330 86	41	5,483 34	43	5,765 44	69,849 58	Glenharry,									
36	16	2,135 68	18	2,403 36	21	2,608 62	19	2,342 89	21	2,780 19	19	2,571 65	15	2,108 70	13	1,663 02	13	1,665 43	22	2,942 28	28	3,754 24	44,400 50	Grenville,									
74	72	9,610 56	70	10,548 08	82	10,186 04	84	10,358 04	86	11,385 54	103	13,941 05	99	13,917 42	98	12,536 65	108	13,835 88	111	14,845 11	118	15,821 44	206,068 24	Grey,									
94	40	5,339 20	38	5,073 76	37	4,956 14	43	5,302 33	45	5,957 55	48	6,496 80	52	7,310 16	51	6,524 17	57	7,302 27	59	7,890 66	60	8,044 80	117,934 46	Haldimand,									
94	38	5,072 24	41	5,874 88	43	5,541 46	45	5,548 95	48	6,354 72	80	10,828 00	45	6,326 10	46	6,884 55	54	7,221 96	56	7,508 48	120,050 48	Halton,											
14	63	8,409 24	59	7,877 68	58	7,204 76	59	7,275 29	64	8,472 97	53	9,466 55	74	10,402 92	78	9,978 15	84	10,761 24	91	12,170 34	93	12,469 44	163,364 11	Hastings,									
94	88	11,746 24	91	12,150 32	95	11,800 90	93	11,467 83	96	12,710 40	106	14,317 10	108	15,182 64	117	14,967 22	119	15,245 09	122	16,316 28	129	17,296 32	232,973 52	Huron,									
52	68	9,076 64	64	8,845 28	67	8,322 74	66	8,138 46	67	8,870 80	72	9,745 20	71	9,981 18	77	9,849 84	76	9,736 36	85	11,367 90	117,799 04	Kent,											
56	92	12,280 16	98	13,084 96	97	12,919 31	103	12,700 93	103	13,637 29	107	14,432 45	107	15,042 06	116	14,839 30	125	16,018 75	129	17,252 46	138	21,038 04	241,432 37	Lambton,									
62	51	6,807 48	51	6,809 52	52	5,449 44	58	6,385 08	70	9,266 00	79	10,632 65	78	10,965 21	79	10,606 07	88	11,273 68	81	12,832 94	84	12,262 72	157,216 74	Lanark,									
54	51	6,807 48	50	6,676 00	50	6,211 00	60	7,398 60	62	8,208 80	64	8,662 40	66	9,278 28	76	9,721 92	78	9,992 58	81	10,832 94	82	10,994 66	146,513 69	Leeds,									
21	46	6,110 48	49	5,612 48	43	5,511 46	56	6,965 36	48	6,355 20	63	7,173 55	63	8,856 54	56	7,171 16	64	7,221 96	56	7,374 40	121,111 91	Lennox and Addington,											
44	60	8,000 80	63	8,411 76	65	8,074 30	62	7,645 22	61	8,076 40	65	8,737 75	64	8,997 12	70	8,954 75	74	9,480 14	72	9,629 28	78	10,428 54	160,065 50	Lincoln,									
46	184	24,569 32	183	24,434 16	190	23,601 80	184	22,689 04	182	24,096 80	196	26,562 50	207	29,039 94	233	29,806 52	250	32,027 00	262	35,039 88	288	38,615 01	513,000 90	Middlesex,									
230	7	934 36	8	1,068 16	9	1,117 98	13	1,603 03	14	1,853 60	7	947 45	7	983 99	13	1,663 02	14	1,793 54	15	2,006 10	16	2,116 28	17,761 05	Muskoka,									
50																												Nipissing,					
02	41	5,472 68	42	5,607 84	33	4,099 26	43	5,302 33	45	5,958 00	53	7,173 55	55	7,731 35	57	7,291 72	58	7,430 88	57	7,628 18	63	8,417 04	119,346 33	Northumberland,									
72	9,610 56	77	10,231 04	75	9,316 50	54	7,398 60	54	7,149 60	64	8,662 40	61	8,996 48	66	8,443 05	63	8,070 93	71	9,495 54	56	9,251 52	180,881 37	Oxford,										
16	55	12,650 60	95	12,684 40	99	12,297 78	91	11,221 21	87	11,518 50	94	12,722 90	97	13,635 29	97	14,408 72	101	12,930 61	101	13,906 96	161	13,428 08	240,512 80	Ontario,									
74	73	9,741 04	75	9,744 04	73	9,746 96	37	8,914 34	88	10,604 66	104	11,651 20	104	14,076 40	100	14,037 00	107	13,647 97	110	14,092 10	117	15,647 58	125	16,742 56	85,305 32	Parry Sound,							
58	32	4,251 36	27	3,605 04	21	2,981 28	34	4,315 85	36	4,765 40	41	5,549 35	40	5,622 80	46	5,884 55	48	6,149 28	50	6,637 00	57	7,642 56	85,305 32	Peel,									
892	5	265 96	5	637 60	7	869 54	6	739 86	6	794 40	8	1,082 80	6	843 42	5	639 62	7	896 17	15	2,006 10	12	1,608 96	11,533 40	Russell,									
910	96	12,814 03	103	14,553 68	117	14,533 74	139	17,140 09	125	16,650 00	160	20,302 50	164	23,053 48	168	21,491 40	175	22,419 25	187	25,009 38	193	25,877 44	303,301 69	Simcoe,									
70	41	5,873 12	45	6,008 10	46	5,511 12	38	4,685 78	43	5,658 20	42	5,684 70	57	6,012 49	63	8,050 27	65	8,327 15	48	6,419 52	46	6,167 68	133,267 37	Stormont,									
66	42	5,606 16	2	5,248 44	2	5,246 62	1	4,182 40	3	4,066 05	5	7,025 85	2	2,555 85	3	2,556 22	48	6,247 48	6	8,048 44	3,320 39	3,320 39	Thunder Bay.										
56	49	6,540 52	50	6,676 00	48	5,962 66	47	4,795 75	43	5,658 20	42	5,684 70	49	6,887 93	53	5,758 02	61	8,174 71	67	8,960 58	72	9,653 76	128,737 45	Waterloo,									
840	37	4,938 76	39	5,267 28	37	4,548 14	34	4,192 54	37	4,889 80	37	5,007 95	45	6,325 65	47	5,012 47	50	6,405 50	50	6,687 00	59	7,910 72	105,472 69	Victoria,									
771	73	9,744 04	73	9,744 04	73	9,746 96	37	8,914 34	88	10,604 66	104	11,651 20	104	14,076 40	100	14,037 00	107	13,647 97	110	14,092 10	117	15,647 58	125	16,742 56	85,305 32	Wellington,							
761	142	18,954 16	137	18,292 24	148	17,763 46	133	16,464 85	141	18,663 40	138	18,078 36	148	20,804 36	157	20,084 22	176	22,547 36	198	24,450 82	187	25,072 96	367,848 07	Wentworth,									
031	382	50,939 36	400	53,408 00	409	50,805 98	446	54,966 26	450	59,580 00	518	70,111 30	521	73,23																			

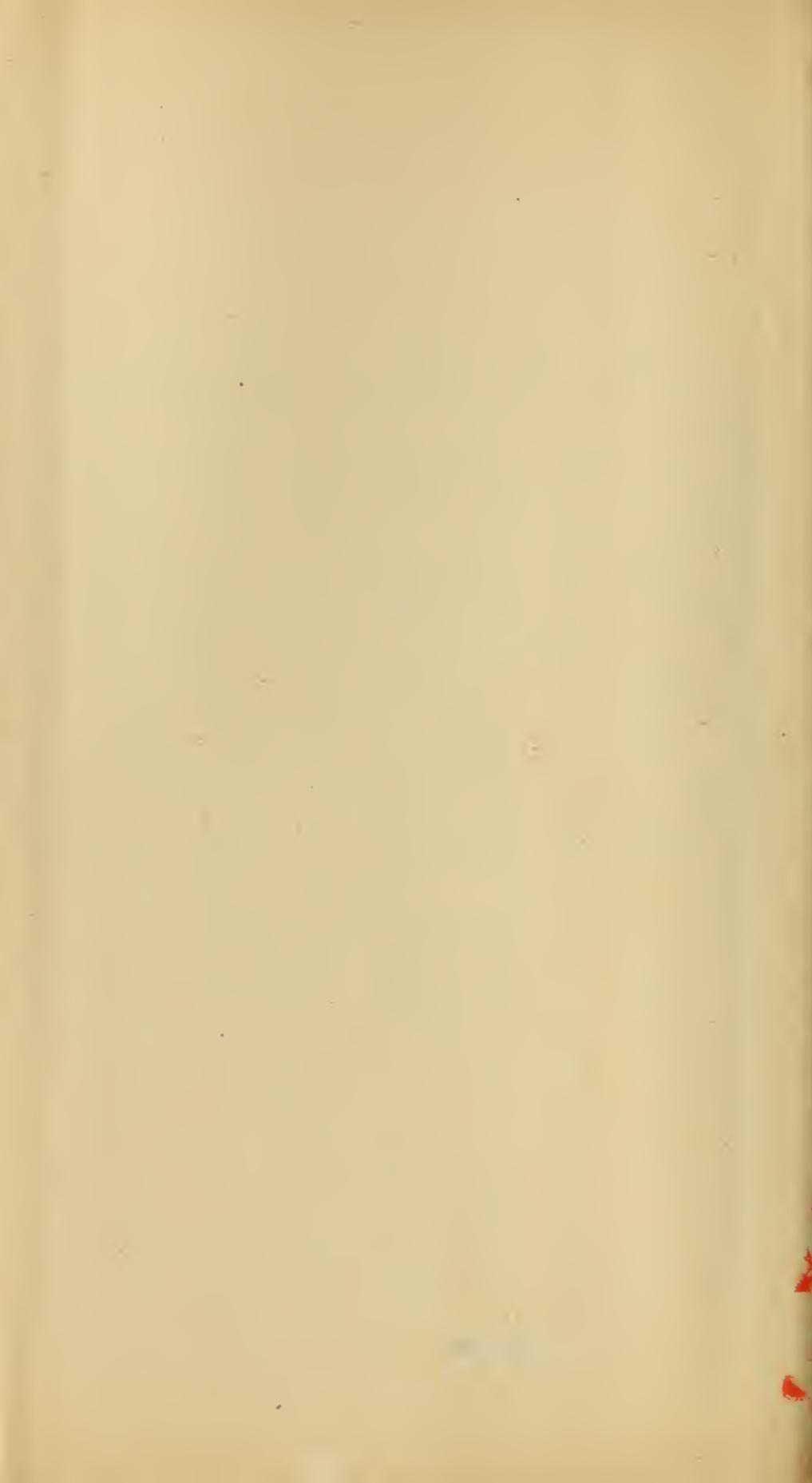


EMENT shewing the total cost of maintaining the Central Prison, the cost each year, the number of prisoners maintained each year, the Counties they came from, and the amount of benefit derived by each County each year, and in 20 years.



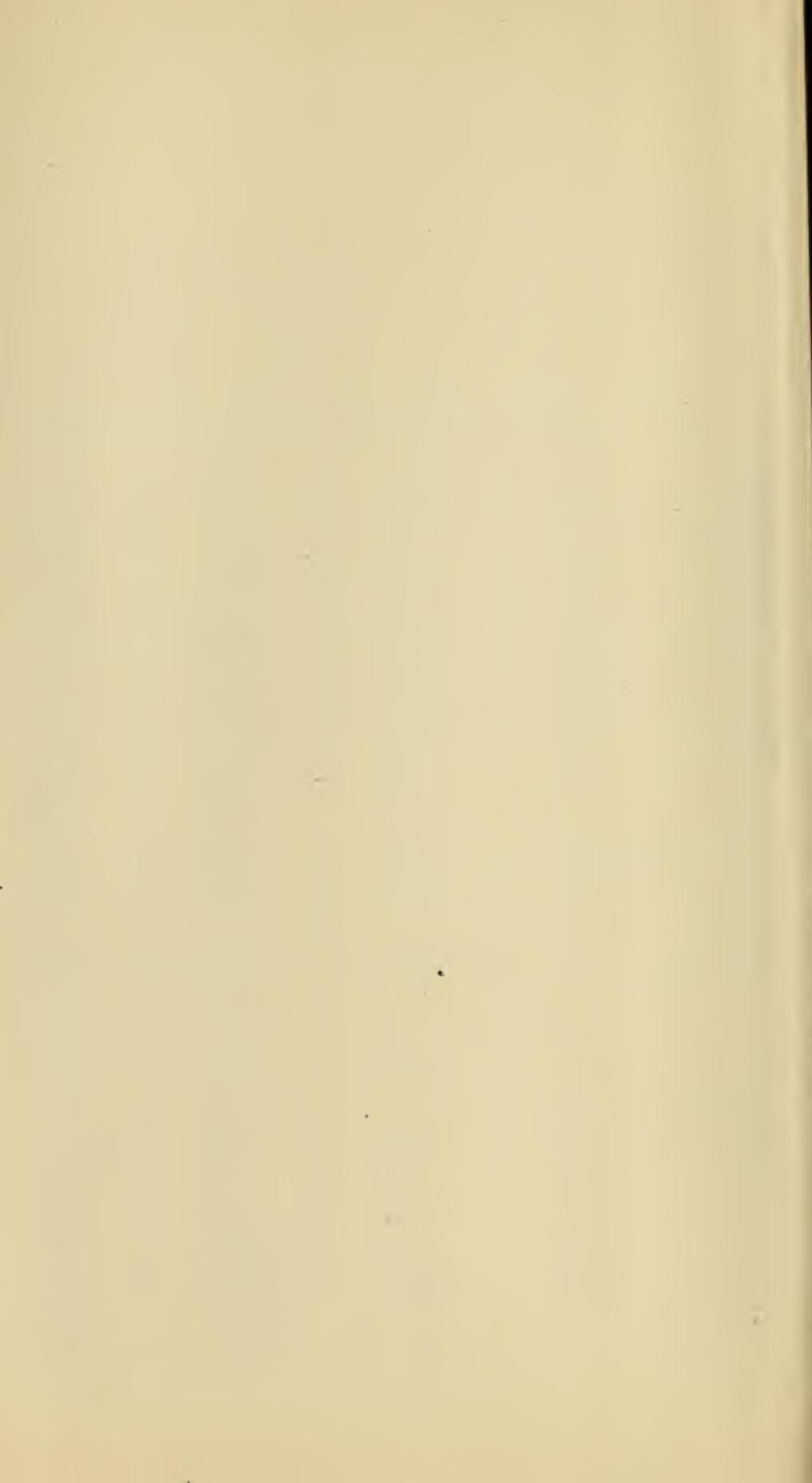
REFORMATORY FOR BOYS

shewing the annual cost 1871-1893, the number of boys maintained, the counties admitted from, and the amount of benefit derived from the Reformatory by each county, each year, and in the twenty-three years.



INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND

EST showing the cost thereof in each year from 1872 to 1893 inclusive; the number of blind persons maintained for each county; the amount of benefit derived by each county from the Institution each year, and in the total number of years.



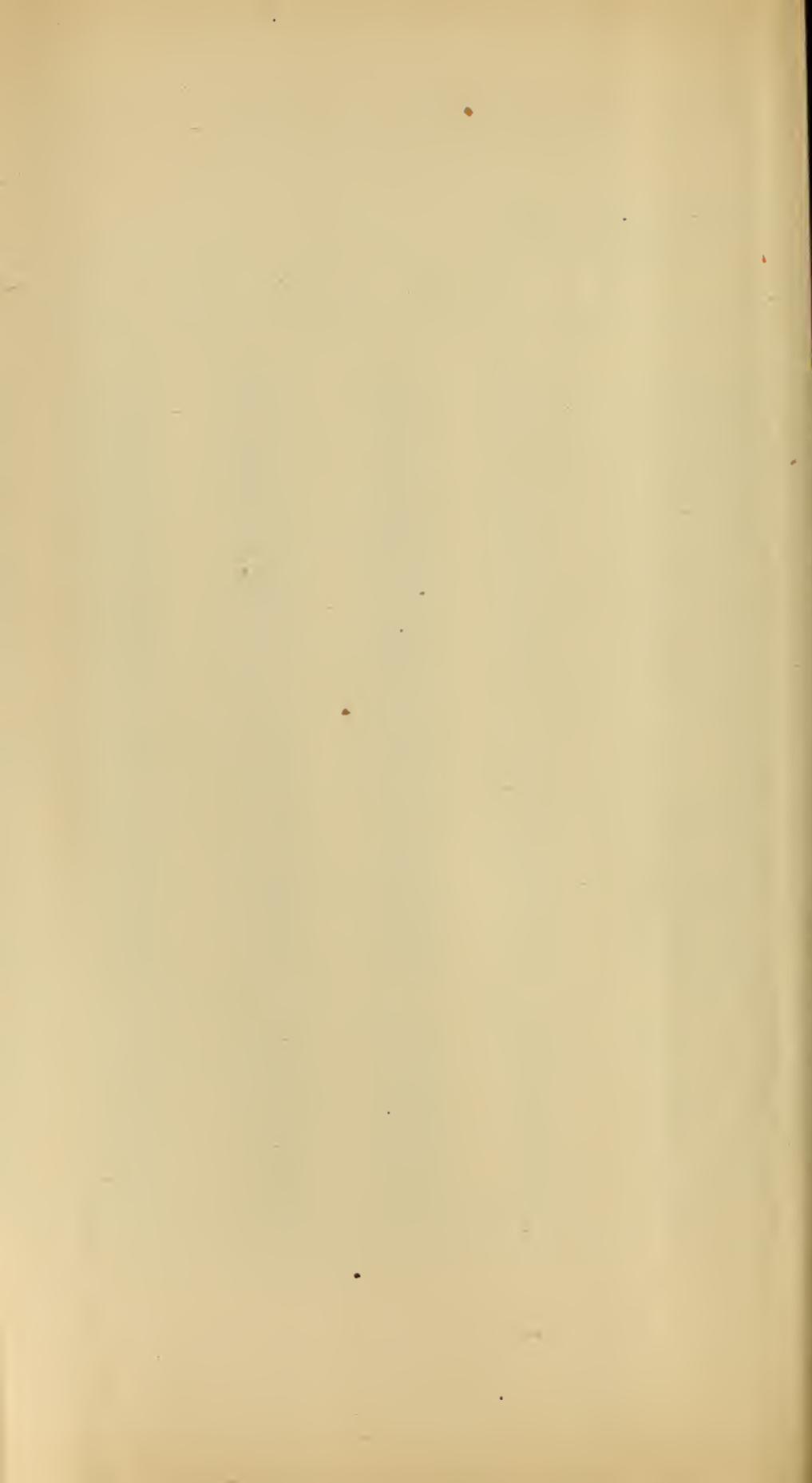
EDUCATION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB

STATEMENT shewing the cost thereof in each year from 1871 to 1893 inclusive, the number of Deaf Mutes maintained from each County, the amount of benefit derived from the Institution by each County, each year, and in the total number of years.



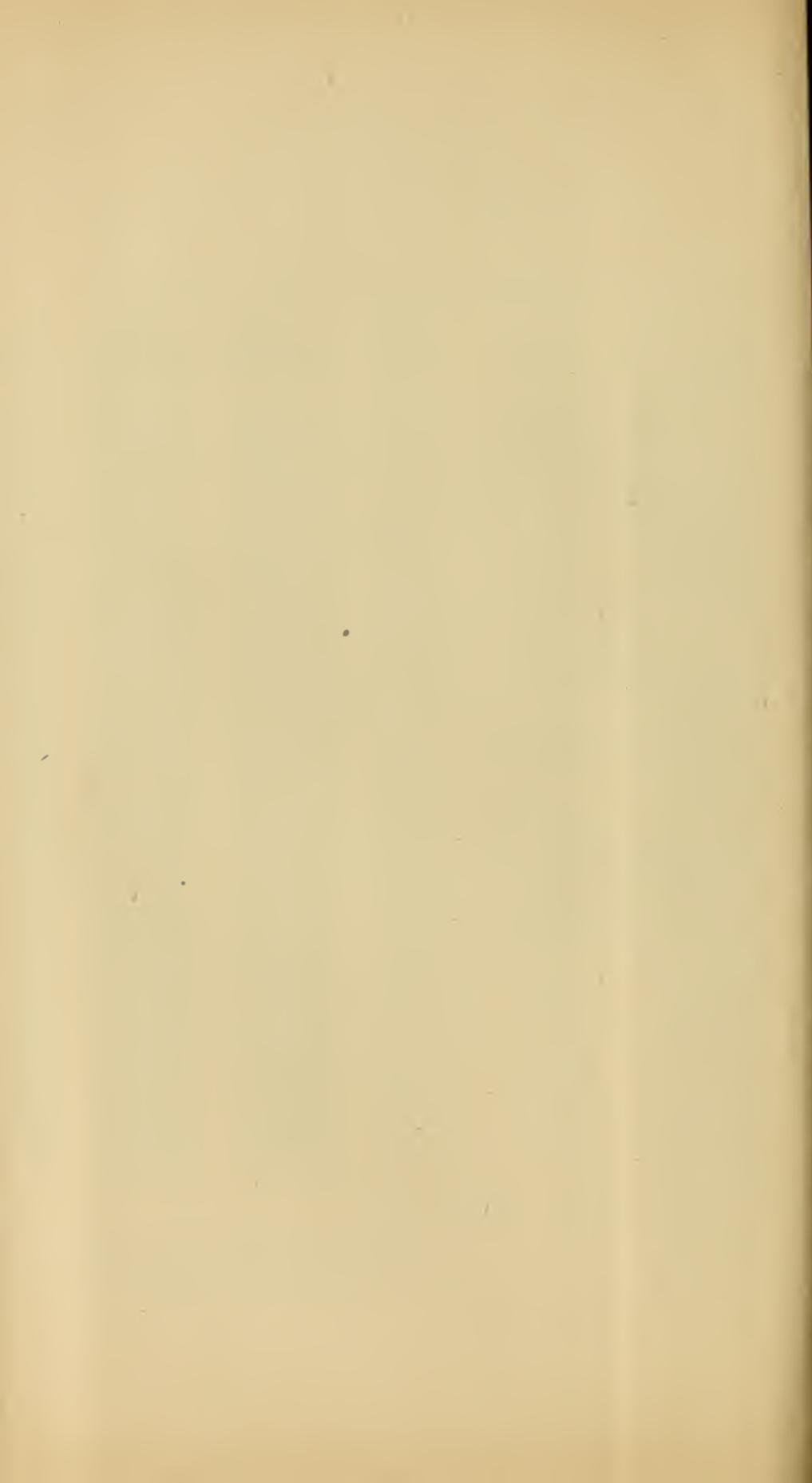
STATEMENT shewing the Grants paid in each year to Public, Separate and High Schools from 1871 to 1893, including Townships, Towns and Villages, in each County, *but not Cities*.

Counties, including Towns and Villages, but not Cities.	GRANTS TO PUBLIC, SEPARATE AND HIGH SCHOOLS.																				Counties, including Towns and Villages, but not Cities.							
	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	Grand Total.				
Glengarry	\$ 2,914	\$ 3,372	\$ 3,708	\$ 3,763	\$ 3,769	\$ 3,424	\$ 4,070	\$ 4,033	\$ 3,548	\$ 3,720	\$ 3,797	\$ 3,720	\$ 3,725	\$ 3,677	\$ 3,575	\$ 3,511	\$ 3,893	\$ 3,912	\$ 3,816	\$ 3,708	\$ 3,516	\$ 3,402	\$ 84,471	Glenarry.				
Stormont	2,677	2,890	3,009	3,368	3,235	3,455	3,399	3,634	3,285	3,484	3,585	3,659	3,579	3,548	3,722	2,882	3,890	3,909	3,878	3,862	3,799	81,462	Stormont.					
Dundas	3,855	3,937	4,338	4,279	4,041	3,712	3,777	4,070	3,740	3,856	3,491	3,815	3,652	3,681	3,538	3,754	3,689	4,074	4,267	4,378	4,396	4,237	90,725	Dundas.				
Prescott	2,676	2,880	3,150	3,574	3,623	3,500	3,608	3,762	3,659	4,066	3,688	3,978	5,684	5,618	5,528	5,733	5,810	5,739	5,653	7,618	8,185	7,782	6,724	130,101	{ Prescott.			
Russell	1,213	1,318	1,578	1,682	1,682	1,812	1,422	1,282	1,456	1,483	1,522	1,466	4,732	4,448	4,342	4,467	4,491	4,136	4,515	4,410	4,699	4,854	4,186	4,155	106,755	Russell.		
Carleton	4,900	4,789	4,680	5,095	5,400	5,034	4,801	4,912	4,619	4,754	4,406	4,732	4,448	4,342	4,467	4,491	4,136	4,515	4,410	4,699	4,854	4,186	4,155	106,755	Carleton.			
Grenville	3,626	3,640	4,343	4,383	4,253	4,222	4,393	4,508	4,118	4,035	4,129	3,950	4,028	4,034	3,886	3,851	10,227	11,318	11,481	11,770	11,481	11,573	11,014	256,035	Grenville.			
Leeds	5,974	6,288	7,294	7,337	7,625	6,919	7,363	7,481	7,098	7,014	6,875	6,745	6,903	7,014	6,875	7,980	8,167	8,326	8,624	8,195	8,542	182,1'3	Leeds.					
Lanark	6,012	6,337	7,355	7,798	8,009	8,608	7,782	8,808	7,777	7,860	8,043	7,861	8,187	7,961	7,718	7,980	8,167	8,326	8,624	8,195	8,542	182,1'3	Lanark.					
Renfrew	4,689	5,757	5,630	5,674	5,969	5,683	5,672	5,714	5,632	5,808	5,823	5,823	5,897	5,901	5,808	5,705	5,909	9,481	9,436	9,894	9,245	8,286	183,920	Renfrew.				
Frontenac	3,653	4,362	4,203	4,504	4,953	5,635	5,345	5,570	4,922	4,887	4,903	4,903	5,396	5,333	5,373	5,882	5,903	4,375	4,710	3,692	4,870	4,323	101,343	Frontenac.				
Lennox and Addington	5,657	6,566	5,833	6,277	6,127	5,849	5,960	5,617	5,253	4,778	4,890	5,105	4,982	5,075	5,111	5,083	5,048	5,341	5,308	5,459	124,501	Lennox and Addington.						
Prince Edward	3,086	3,615	3,533	4,110	3,892	3,604	3,570	3,709	3,365	3,472	3,384	3,384	3,531	3,431	3,393	3,315	3,053	3,076	3,269	3,194	3,046	106,893	Prince Edward.					
Hastings	6,723	6,481	6,984	6,925	8,801	10,061	10,188	9,288	7,432	7,186	6,906	6,768	6,883	6,540	6,831	6,956	7,886	7,786	9,254	9,205	9,876	187,271	Hastings.					
Northumberland	7,920	8,786	8,747	8,937	9,679	9,768	8,936	8,693	8,752	8,515	8,713	8,144	7,936	7,743	7,633	7,349	7,939	7,681	7,536	7,323	6,742	190,852	Northumberland.					
Durham	6,743	7,147	7,152	7,637	7,649	7,914	8,118	8,125	7,182	6,972	7,106	6,991	7,214	7,031	6,961	6,728	6,596	7,217	6,489	6,262	6,271	7,552	162,730	Durham.				
Peterborough	7,564	6,786	8,388	8,159	8,490	6,819	7,045	6,637	6,598	6,830	6,591	6,391	6,364	6,384	6,363	6,238	6,755	6,421	6,096	6,611	6,689	151,130	Peterborough.					
Haliburton	4,937	4,610	5,154	5,798	6,456	8,635	7,764	7,662	9,336	9,002	9,297	9,012	10,852	7,899	8,869	9,016	10,716	8,492	12,065	9,237	10,917	10,917	197,777	Haliburton.				
Victoria	5,632	6,410	7,154	7,988	7,905	6,456	8,635	7,764	7,662	9,336	9,002	9,297	9,691	9,012	10,852	7,899	8,869	9,016	10,716	9,731	9,630	9,162	9,789	10,319	10,480	237,371	Victoria.	
Ontario	10,554	8,092	9,964	10,703	10,545	10,670	11,030	11,074	10,161	10,544	10,396	11,112	10,800	11,028	10,910	10,603	10,248	9,935	9,731	9,630	10,217	10,417	10,417	240,017	Ontario.			
York	9,614	8,455	9,762	10,430	10,569	10,941	11,386	11,602	10,805	11,038	10,888	11,372	10,348	10,098	9,560	10,525	10,393	10,518	10,163	10,319	10,480	9,381	10,573	10,573	106,573	York.		
Peel	4,404	4,677	4,545	4,717	4,875	5,032	4,649	4,760	4,777	4,618	4,571	4,673	4,990	4,737	4,636	4,556	4,611	4,560	4,426	4,265	4,265	4,265	129,580	Peel.				
Simcoe	9,137	9,698	11,233	12,962	12,233	14,239	14,148	14,745	16,094	15,479	14,536	14,525	14,290	14,031	14,992	14,787	16,138	15,232	14,651	14,651	15,612	15,891	15,891	15,891	15,891	Simcoe.		
Halton	3,293	3,634	3,984	3,779	3,745	3,853	3,984	3,637	3,744	3,666	3,886	3,312	3,400	3,559	3,482	3,400	3,400	3,559	3,875	3,875	3,875	3,875	3,875	3,875	3,875	Halton.		
Wentworth	5,106	5,347	5,739	6,194	6,068	5,964	6,150	6,376	5,321	5,146	5,506	5,392	5,324	5,266	4,910	4,807	4,810	4,865	4,708	4,708	4,506	4,506	4,506	121,758	Wentworth.			
Brant	5,173	5,876	6,398	7,065	7,020	8,086	5,839	3,805	3,327	3,140	3,326	3,229	3,202	3,136	3,094	3,167	3,228	3,095	3,095	3,095	2,949	2,949	2,949	2,949	2,949	2,949	2,949	Brant.
Lincoln	6,159	8,540	8,800	9,227	9,182	6,305	5,293	5,579	5,803	6,010	5,334	5,240	4,843	4,930	4,947	4,627	4,452	4,782	4,782	4,782	4,642	4,642	4,642	133,042	Lincoln.			
Welland	5,230	5,318	4,978	5,214	5,222	5,124	5,651	5,318	5,461	5,371	5,798	5,671	6,021	5,876	5,571	5,478	5,649	5,633	5,597	5,597	5,234	5,234	5,234	126,315	Welland.			
Haldimand	4,143	4,508	4,795	5,078	5,078	5,535	4,734	5,327	4,989	5,143	5,220	5,422	4,956	4,623	4,481	4,340	4,295	4,156	4,706	4,135	4,156	4,090	106,893	Haldimand.				
Norfolk	5,285	5,458	5,904	6,268	6,096	6,140	6,140	6,346	6,603	6,289	6,145	6,307	6,234	6,205	5,769	5,714	5,741	5,570	5,559	5,592	5,110	5,469	5,469	136,041	Norfolk.			
Oxford	6,151	6,069	8,166	8,672	8,472	8,218	8,356	8,826	7,725	8,016	7,849	8,098	7,903	7,882	8,242	9,141	9,141	8,481	9,261	9,461	9,043	8,798	193,183	Oxford.				
Waterloo	7,030	8,852	9,320	10,643	9,724	9,109	8,768	8,739	8,250	7,379	7,722	8,171	8,438	8,550	8,574	8,661	8,650	8,845	8,968	8,840	8,818	8,657	200,119	Waterloo.				
Wellington	9,164	9,794	10,236	11,065	11,046	11,291	11,940	12,636	10,958	11,126	10,440	10,028	9,122	9,158	9,039	8,977	9,305	9,237	9,042	9,236	8,971	9,255	231,337	Wellington.				
Dufferin	7,715	8,941	9,591	10,268	10,311	10,018	9,885	10,103	10,152	10,313	10,502	10,365	10,180	10,286	9,885	10,120	10,849	11,198	10,882	10,656	11,124	11,082	235,960	Dufferin.				
Grey	6,571	7,115	8,800	9,678	9,635	10,181	10,220	10,548	12,159	11,700	11,881	10,994	11,273	10,837	10,877	10,877	10,877	12,271	11,623	11,567	11,513	11,513	205,199	Grey.				
Perth	6,554	9,205	10,396	10,953	11,057	11,434	11,736	11,111	11,664	12,407	11,926	12,234	12,535	12,414	11,866	12,013	11,887	12,326	12,271	11,623	11,567	11,513	205,199	Perth.				
Bruce	5,819	6,742	7,593	8,837	8,981	8,981	8,708	8,895	9,443	10,188	9,500	9,839	9,427	9,749	9,492	9,775	9,740	9,487	9,57	10,242	10,242	10,149	10,242	211,514	Bruce.			
Middlesex	8,246	9,133	10,387	11,011	11,224	11,494	11,494	11,494	11,494	11,494	11,494	11,494	11,494	11,494	11,494	11,494	11,494	11,494	11,494	11,494	11,494	11,494	220,750	Middlesex.				
Elgin	5,090	5,716	5,663	6,719	6,613	6,835	6,838	7,160	7,620	8,274	6,711	5,156	5,204	5,034	5,164	5,827	6,239	6,038	6,210	6,038	6,141	5,916	5,776	176,422	Elgin.			
Kent	4,738	5,656	6,194	6,362	6,447	6,451	6,404	6,765	6,981	7,504	7,650	8,566	8,415	8,822	9,401	9,343	9,212	9,223	9,314	9,146	8,898	8,748	8,657	205,199	Kent.			
Lambton	4,252	5,288	5,691	6,450	6,605	6,528	6,311	6,478	7,300	7,371	7,506	7,734	7,748	7,783	7,944	8,023	7,878	8,190	8,363	8,363	8,558	7,179	7,208	152,165	Lambton.			
Essex	3,993	4,655	5,381	6,504	5,833	5,761	5,635	5,747</td																				



STATEMENT shewing the amounts paid from Consolidated Revenue to Counties and Districts on Account of the Administration of Justice during the years 1871 to 1893 inclusive.

	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	Total.				
Brant.	4,369 41	2,457 63	3,080 30	3,894 49	1,064 00	4,992 74	4,519 23	3,607 13	5,787 21	5,998 40	2,999 00	3,082 22	3,168 94	2,588 38	3,756 97	2,667 33	4,191 29	3,411 81	4,291 82	3,245 78	89,297 99	Brant.						
Bruce.	1,193 91	1,110 19	1,718 07	2,096 65	2,246 32	4,255 75	4,623 68	4,245 75	3,024 09	3,165 55	2,740 23	1,843 08	2,099 45	3,786 60	4,003 74	3,712 38	3,050 51	3,758 51	4,005 52	3,735 49	3,650 37	2,289 69	67,774 58	Carleton.				
Carleton.	2,596 91	3,094 32	4,316 71	4,109 54	4,321 31	4,597 70	4,141 86	4,926 40	4,167 96	3,662 46	3,134 41	4,866 64	3,534 20	3,357 89	6,166 94	5,851 91	4,439 43	4,970 41	5,780 59	4,251 50	6,477 67	5,201 83	4,547 24	14,74 82	Dufferin.			
Dufferin.	3,564 57	3,323 59	4,466 60	3,860 58	5,040 03	6,194 36	3,862 16	6,302 20	4,198 83	4,497 40	5,233 63	3,677 71	3,019 98	4,410 62	5,244 97	6,234 46	5,658 16	3,603 45	4,122 49	3,748 90	3,513 75	103,096 85	Elgin.					
Elgin.	3,317 62	3,103 53	2,801 08	4,173 84	4,135 70	4,042 61	2,390 59	5,171 09	3,362 75	3,040 39	3,192 86	2,523 95	4,151 51	4,156 35	3,632 27	3,336 76	2,995 06	3,578 08	3,845 03	5,754 22	4,344 32	3,094 13	84,193 98	Essex.				
Essex.	4,345 28	2,254 52	2,743 28	3,045 24	2,924 50	3,068 93	3,040 57	2,746 78	2,107 48	2,256 16	3,250 03	3,018 68	1,551 02	1,949 32	2,565 10	2,119 49	2,031 22	2,037 44	2,534 42	2,977 67	2,018 56	59,733 33	Frontenac.					
Frontenac.	2,990 65	2,052 86	2,061 71	2,417 81	2,452 66	3,638 45	3,783 98	4,433 15	3,759 99	4,590 76	3,133 41	2,178 90	2,622 87	2,674 86	2,834 84	3,040 32	3,041 95	3,169 94	2,107 84	2,877 77	2,430 40	2,512 14	2,587 05	Grey.				
Grey.	1,990 65	1,958 04	2,791 46	1,535 60	1,355 65	2,979 98	3,557 10	1,544 96	3,506 75	2,822 10	2,102 25	1,665 08	2,438 93	2,301 61	3,241 60	2,355 12	2,099 90	2,820 95	1,641 21	4,237 56	2,193 27	3,575 68	2,435 98	58,181 43	Haldimand.			
Haldimand.	1,095 51	734 59	956 63	549 74	772 40	1,279 36	1,730 28	1,997 99	1,047 36	639 35	1,000 00	1,612 50	1,000 00	1,376 75	1,106 66	1,143 75	1,250 00	1,331 25	1,337 60	1,122 90	150 00	422 05	172 50	150 00	170 60	231 38	15,565 44	Hamilton, City.
Hamilton, City.																										10,803 21	Hamilton, City.	
Haliburton.																											15,565 44	Haliburton.
Halton.	1,504 93	1,635 30	1,725 79	855 25	1,128 93	1,368 83	1,470 40	2,748 66	793 11	1,320 81	1,644 28	1,168 87	964 58	748 21	1,337 42	1,351 41	1,817 01	1,850 69	2,486 49	1,860 07	2,060 39	1,427 04	34,570 22	Halton.				
Hastings.	1,456 57	2,156 76	1,834 84	2,181 50	1,874 50	3,430 33	2,879 03	2,270 04	2,989 38	1,461 75	1,505 18	1,971 74	1,849 51	5,305 75	1,598 51	2,914 06	4,989 03	3,897 62	4,452 61	3,257 63	4,498 89	4,538 69	69,747 23	Hastings.				
Huron.	1,927 89	2,002 32	1,371 67	1,957 78	2,181 22	3,753 65	4,108 37	2,826 67	4,938 41	2,837 74	2,298 17	1,765 74	2,749 80	2,779 46	1,856 77	2,421 43	3,633 75	3,034 57	2,410 61	2,046 42	2,705 39	61,493 93	Huron.					
Keut.	3,208 78	3,240 56	2,789 45	2,642 72	3,815 51	4,741 95	5,241 89	3,221 51	4,389 53	5,276 92	3,096 89	3,681 11	2,922 53	3,249 58	3,238 98	6,669 69	5,533 30	2,484 15	4,084 82	14,999 37	2,827 48	4,175 18	2,018 56	8,043 82	Kent.			
Lambton.	3,627 54	3,929 69	3,583 01	3,410 64	2,637 27	3,008 05	3,240 29	3,476 72	3,498 73	2,773 04	2,655 81	2,091 19	2,411 51	2,858 51	3,485 78	5,139 06	4,097 09	4,593 27	2,982 31	3,427 16	79,621 24	Lambton.						
Laurel.	1,451 60	1,205 39	1,038 70	1,284 32	1,284 37	1,284 39	1,284 43	1,284 47	1,284 49	1,284 53	1,284 56	1,284 59	1,284 62	1,284 65	1,284 68	1,284 71	1,284 73	1,284 76	1,284 79	1,284 80	1,284 83	1,284 86	1,284 89	1,284 92	1,284 95	Laurel.		
Leeds and Grenville.	1,477 54	2,124 78	3,047 43	1,973 54	2,104 79	2,569 07	2,569 07	2,569 07	2,569 07	2,569 07	2,569 07	2,569 07	2,569 07	2,569 07	2,569 07	2,569 07	2,569 07	2,569 07	2,569 07	2,569 07	2,569 07	2,569 07	2,569 07	2,569 07	2,569 07	Leeds and Grenville.		
Lents x and Addington.	1,118 40	1,837 00	1,485 74	1,600 25	1,120 05	2,061 27	1,114 73	2,061 27	1,114 73	1,114 73	1,114 73	1,114 73	1,114 73	1,114 73	1,114 73	1,114 73	1,114 73	1,114 73	1,114 73	1,114 73	1,114 73	1,114 73	1,114 73	1,114 73	1,114 73	Lents and Addington.		
Lincoln.	2,698 07	2,946 31	3,212 81	4,616 34	5,188 51	3,064 09	4,594 47	2,633 99	2,633 99	2,633 99	2,633 99	2,633 99	2,633 99	2,633 99	2,633 99	2,633 99	2,633 99	2,633 99	2,633 99	2,633 99	2,633 99	2,633 99	2,633 99	2,633 99	2,633 99	2,633 99	Lincoln.	
Middlesex.	6,243 37	10,233 80	7,808 09	5,100 48	8,430 93	10,875 84	10,364 81	11,102 52	8,896 48	7,420 14	8,906 08	6,059 69	6,303 01	9,014 62	10,181 65	6,163 63	5,823 35	8,916 66	5,101 48	2,320 34	1,730 19	9,229 62	5,590 13	181,530 01	Middlesex.			
Norfolk.	3,256 16	3,305 91	3,381 35	3,922 07	3,347 76	6,536 80	3,046 38	3,641 85	3,225 08	3,989 89	2,029 18	2,171 48	1,800 99	1,568 46	2,552 25	1,364 68	2,265 45	2,392 50	2,221 32	3,071 94	2,240 04	1,551 21	2,108 86	6,381 61	Norfolk.			
Northumberland and Durham.	5,018 21	3,240 32	2,322 02	3,811 95	1,888 75	4,434 97	2,838 70	6,094 90	3,561 93	4,467 66	2,801 16	2,352 26	2,667 24	3,632 01	2,787 80	5,527 21	3,533 03	2,989 15	3,601 66	3,262 55	83,501 33	Northumberland and Durham.						
Ontario.	3,095 70	2,140 77	2,867 49	2,830 16	2,217 34	5,024 59	4,748 72	4,689 85	2,912 92	4,281 42	3,537 16	2,293 75	2,303 89	2,978 31	4,034 83	3,264 53	2,729 52	3,423 34	2,529 99	1,957 95	2,401 72	2,018 05	2,202 28	70,463 16	Ontario.			
Oxford.	2,122 73	3,094 28	2,127 38	2,127 38	2,127 38	4,248 33	3,314 23	4,709 24	3,488 51	3,635 75	2,610 58	1,615 93	1,842 37	2,579 52	1,849 59	2,395 52	2,412 25	2,422 45	2,124 25	1,925 68	1,773 68	1,738 50	1,738 50	1,738 50	1,738 50	1,738 50	Oxford.	
Peel.	2,513 93	1,877 30	1,689 91	1,318 26	2,137 39	2,710 14	1,836 19	1,283 40	1,142 41	960 91	1,041 17	1,495 94	787 15	1,320 97	2,176 69	1,271 81	2,124 25	1,925 68	1,748 50	2,385 41	1,221 75	37,074 33	Peel.					
Perth.	2,295 48	1,877 62	2,618 62	1,776 69	2,499 48	3,614 41	2,886 10	3,320 82	3,537 04	1,681 63	2,954 17	1,938 79	2,098 14	2,383 89	3,481 50	2,920 04	2,487 76	2,627 08	2,297 83	2,830 53	2,545 95	1,983 08	58,341 63	Perth.				
Peterboro'.	1,094 07	1,560 20	1,578 34	1,740 23	1,494 59	1,839 93	1,427 90	1,213 49	1,392 31	877 48	873 01	1,220 07	1,304 21	1,096 84	1,775 55	1,345 04	1,560 11	1,213 67	2,443 80	2,207 95	1,965 71	2,052 70	2,182 57	36,375 77	Peterboro'.			
Prescott and Russell.	665 07	756 44	971 19	308 73	937 45	1,031 75	2,276 95	974 72	1,538 19	1,356 39	1,275 29	1,251 04	2,142 55	2,167 61	2,163 43	2,776 68	1,875 53	1,106 66	2,904 19	3,832 53	1,209 95	2,268 82	36,835 99	Prescott and Russell.				
Prince Edward.	723 08	676 19	1,369 70	1,264 07	727 43	1,177 02	1,356 77	1,467 55	1,073 91	1,472 93	1,411 97	1,324 85	1,143 34	1,429 72	2,906 80	1,325 88	1,311 33	1,443 47	1,468 18	1,740 16	1,229 31	1,805 21	1,307 70	1,952 73	1,952 73	Prince Edward.		
Renfrew.	1,277 49	898 00	1,580 56	1,876 29	1,494 09	2,110 73	2,821 21	2,472 49	2,067 71	2,757 64	1,967 99	1,630 27	1,788 61	2,633 56	2,851 76	2,931 98	1,920 91	3,661 54	2,811 61	2,581 55	2,356 76	52,834 06	Renfrew.					
Simcoe.	3,193 41	3,429 33	4,371 48	3,966 00	2,783 14	1,547 52	9,514 42	6,862 43	5,938 68	3,655 38	5,205 53	4,528 33	3,683 28	4,388 42	5,516 53	5,527 07	4,473 70	2,999 64	3,950 49	9,021 15	6,749 36	2,522 55	4,317 60	109,142 42	Simcoe.			
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.	1,623 65	1,244 28	1,559 33	1,727 00	1,259 23	3,292 25	3,518 66	3,027 13	2,320 25	1,465 85	1,605 70	2,485 33	1,755 81	2,556 83	1,373 28	2,388 81	3,441 55	3,061 53	2,317 02	1,540 60	1,209 60	1,187 60	1,187 60	1,187 60	1,187 60	1,187 60	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.	
Toronto.	3,058 58	3,389 90	5,545 75	3,473 47	2,671 32	3,340 30	4,826 42	2,887 38	1,972 32	1,010 70	2,755 45	2,493 06	1,078 58	2,385 33	6,565 78	3,798 90	9,945 87	5,898 02	6,769 72	1,241 67	1,157 67	1,157 67	1,157 67	1,157 67	1,157 67	1,157 67	Toronto.	
Victoria.	1,766 39	1,889 55	2,046 36	1,116 37	2,402 91	3,175 90	2,405 46	2,112 90	1,905 14	1,336 69	1,940 47	1,604 65	2,177 81	1,892 37	2,220 57	2,849 20	1,929 67	2,241 80	2,168 67	1,157 67	1,157 67	1,157 67	1,157 67	1,157 67	1,157 67	1,157 67	Victoria.	
Waterloo.	3,017 98	2,603 13	3,238 50	2,																								

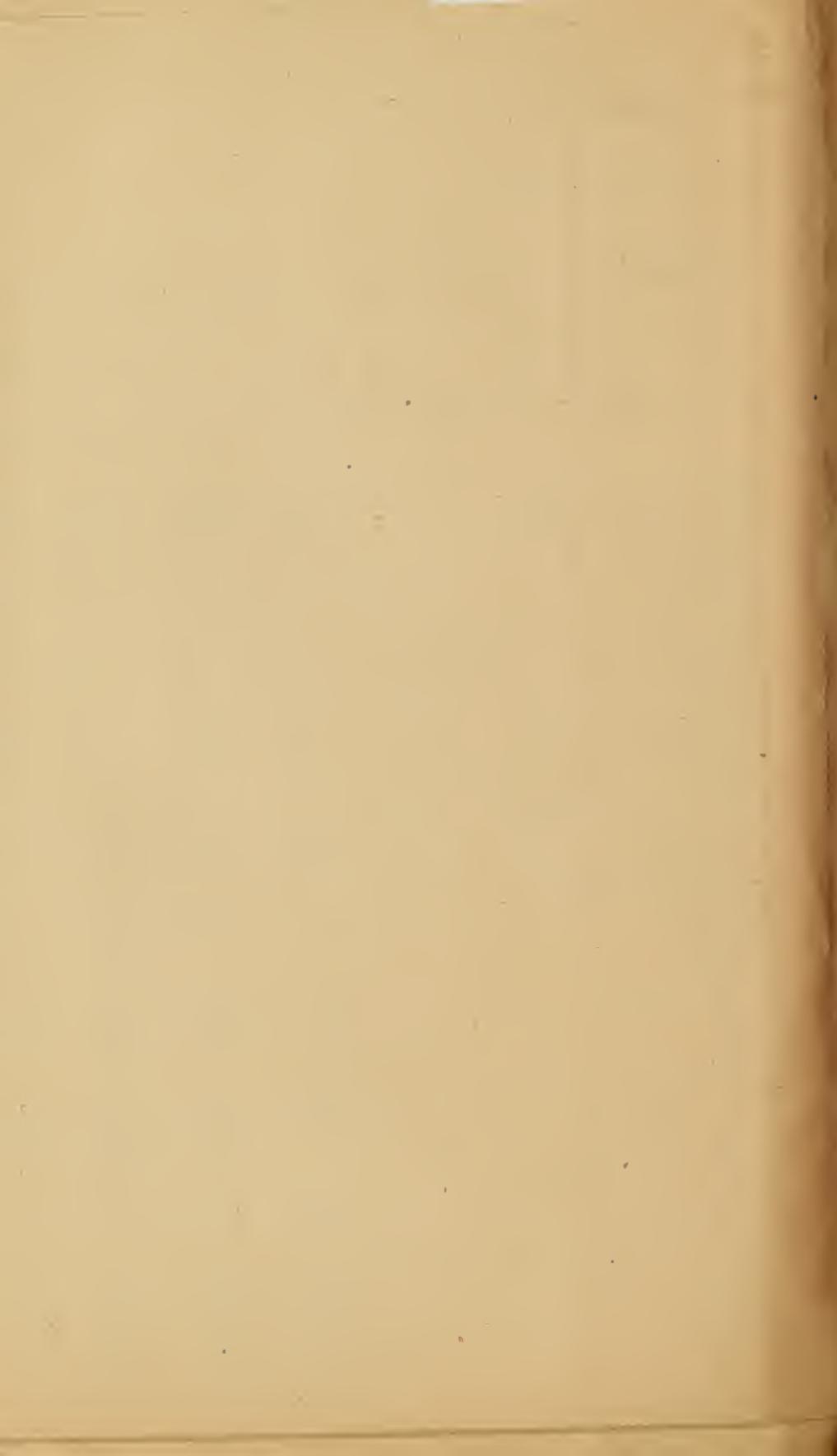


STATEMENT shewing the Grants to Agricultural Societies from 1871 to 1893 inclusive.



MECHANICS' INSTITUTES AND FREE LIBRARIES.

STATEMENT shewing the amounts paid in each year from 1871 to 1893, inclusive.





Boston - Tuesday Night 2/20
Boston - Formal and Casual